

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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CAPTURED DOCUMENTS IMPLY PERONIST SUBVERSION

PY202020 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1743 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (DYN) -- The military government today accused the Peronist Intransigent and Mobilization Movement (IMP), headed by Vicente Leonidas Saadi, of maintaining close links with the Montoneros leadership. It also charged that the IMP's main militants and/or supporters are released terrorists.

The government document reveals that the documents seized from extremist Clemente Raul Yaguer -- killed three weeks ago in Cordoba -- include notes related to that were planned against well known political and union figures, such as Federico Robledo, Saul Ubaldini, Juan Jose Taccone and Lorenzo Miguel.

The official accusation against the IMP describes the newspaper LA VOZ of this capital as the party's means of "indoctrination and dissemination of information" and as a newspaper "set up and maintained by the Montoneros organization." It says that it was decided to publish this newspaper during a meeting between Saadi, Mario Eduardo Firmenich and Ricardo Obregon Cano in Mexico last year.

These remarks are contained in an extensive government document delivered to the press today. The document analyzes the "situation of politicians of leftist revolutionary tendencies."

The conclusion of the analysis points to the IMP's links with extremist groups and states that its objective, in the first stage, is "to get the greatest political representation possible within the traditional political parties" in order to create "a real leftist front in the nation's collegiate bodies to impose its Montonero revolutionary ideology."

The government document says that the IMP intends "to use coercive and violent actions through the Montonero military apparatus for the mobilization of the masses, aimed at obtaining supporters and carrying out selective attacks."

The government document comes to the conclusion that the Montoneros organization "continues to expand its activity in the country through direct or indirect procedures" and that the Workers Revolutionary Party (PRT) and the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) "are also increasing their activity." According to indications from abroad, "self-exiled individuals are reportedly going to return to the country to get together and reorganize themselves."

The document, released today, contains photocopies of documents confiscated when extremist leader Raul Clemente Yaguer was killed, it includes the personal background of Eduardo Daniel Pereira Rossi, killed last Saturday during an encounter near Lima, Buenos Aires area.

Notes apparently concerning attempts on the lives of well-known political and labor leaders were also found among the documents seized from Yaguer.

The chapter explaining the situation of the revolutionary left refers to the IMP, the Montoneros, the PRT, and the ERP, but it dwells more on the situation of the IMP.

The government document begins by noting that the IMP is the most radical line of the National Justicialist Movement, and that it calls itself Peronist, both in the country and abroad, to hide its true Montonero subversive ideology.

It also states that Saadi's contacts with the Soviets began as early as 1952-1955 (when he used to travel to the Soviet Union), and he later maintained political and commercial relations with elements of the GDR.

The government document then reveals that Saadi held a meeting with leaders of the international left in December 1981 to propose the publication of a newspaper in opposition to the military government, and that he obtained support for the idea of launching such a newspaper.

The idea was not to overtly involve communists in the publication, but to use leftist democrats, Third World Catholics, anti-American nationalists, anti-Zionists and anti-liberals in order to carry out the ideological infiltration task without raising suspicion in other sectors of the country.

The government document continues to say that during 1981-1982 Saadi and other like-minded persons, such as Nilda Garre and Andres Framini travelled abroad, especially to France, Mexico and Spain, where a large number of Argentine exiles reside. The mission was to politically indoctrinate those exiles, and to make it possible for them to return in order to join in the struggle.

According to the government document, three Peronist meetings were held abroad, within the context of this activity, which included the participation of exiled individuals and specially invited guests.

One of the meetings was the European Peronist meeting that was held in Barcelona, Spain, which was presided over by Nilda Garre. Nine groups of exiles participated. The work methodology (comparison of experiences) was begun at this meeting and a second meeting was scheduled.

This second meeting took place on 25 March in Madrid, with Garre again presiding, in which 250 persons participated.

During the course of this meeting the whole spectrum of Peronism in exile agreed for the first time on numerous tasks supporting the movement's struggles, with the acceptance of internal democracy (within the movement).

Finally, the third meeting took place in November 1982 in Paris, with the participation of approximately 200 militants from Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, the Netherlands, England, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland.

It has been emphasized that in addition to Framini, Emilio Mignone, Eduardo Soares and a member of the Coordinating Committee of the Groups from the Southern Zone of Buenos Aires [Coordinadora de Agrupaciones de la Zona Sur de Buenos Aires] traveled to the meeting from Argentina as special guests.

The government document adds that during those three meetings, policies and strategies to be developed in Argentina to oppose the military government were discussed. The contacts that the IMP had with the exiles, were from the start, directed at the politically active factions of the Montoneros, and toward other independent sectors and the leftovers of other gangs of subversive criminals.

The document cites meetings that were held in April and August 1982 after the Montoneros had accepted the theory of insurrection in Cuernavaca, Mexico, between Mario Eduardo Firmenich, Ricardo Obregon Cano and Vicente Leonidas Saadi. The latter traveled to that country to obtain support for the Argentine position in the Malvinas conflict.

A political agreement was sealed at the meeting, establishing guidelines for the newspaper LA VOZ and pledging the economic support of the BDT (Terrorist Criminals Band) for its publication.

The document then analyzes the content of the IMP political program, noting that it consists of promoting a surreptitious ideological indoctrination of the nonmilitant left, which has branches in different sectors of the nation. As evidence of this, the document cites the "Program for National and Social Liberation," which was published in the 9 October 1981 issue of LA VOZ.

Within the Justicialist movement, the objectives are to replace the current party leadership with new leadership made up of the most representative elements of the IMP, to update doctrine program, and to unify the Peronist youth.

The government document says that efforts will be made to create a state of progressive insecurity and social mobilization, to broaden the action of the most radical leaders, to pave the way for the return of exiled subversive leaders, and to infiltrate the party similar to the way it was done in the 1960's.

The government document then reviews the main IMP activities in 1982: a Latin American youth event held in the Savoy Hotel on 13 May 1982 in support of the recovery of Malvinas by Argentina, which was attended by Saadi and Garre; the publication of the newspaper LA VOZ in September 1982; a press conference granted on 8 October 1982 by Saadi to announce the creation of the IMP as a new internal movement within Justicialism; the publication on 9 October 1982 of a proposal entitled "Let Us Build a Liberated Argentina;" the editorial line of the newspaper LA VOZ in opposition to the process and the Armed Forces; and the support to liberation movements in Central America, Africa and the Middle East.

The document also says that covert indoctrination directives appeared in the newspaper's column "The Voice of Those Without Voice" and that this newspaper also sponsored the march for life, the march for resistance and the march of the people -- marches which were carried out in the last quarter of last year.

IMP militants are accused of being responsible for the disturbances in the Atlanta soccer stadium on 17 October 1982.

The document released today by the military government also says that money from the Montoneros had been detected for delegations to Peronist meetings held in San Juan and Atlanta. The document gives details of this.

The government document also analyzes the infiltration activities attributed to the IMP in the political, union, student, rural and intellectual areas, in addition to its links with several social organizations.

The document then reports on the conclusions of this analysis:

1. The IMP leadership maintains close links with the Montoneros organization.

2. The IMP's main militants and/or supporters are released terrorist criminals (DTL).
3. The IMP's main objective for this stage is to achieve the greatest political representation within the traditional political parties to consolidate in the near future a real leftist front within the universities to impose its Montonero ideology.
4. The IMP uses coercive and violent actions for the mobilization of the masses to get supporters and to carry out selective attacks to show the ineffectiveness of the security of the National Reconstruction Process (PRN).
5. The IMP maintains contacts with leftist organizations and political parties of neighboring countries (Chile, Bolivia, etc.)
6. The IMP maintains permanent and close links with the main solidarity organizations operating inside and outside the country.
7. The IMP's means of indoctrination and dissemination is the newspaper LA VOZ.

The military document reviews Montoneros group's latest activities, which consist mainly of interference with radio and television programs to broadcast their proclamations. The document mentions that such events affected Radio Rivadavia on 15 February 1983, television channels 13 and 7 on 27 March, 28 April and 7 May, and television channel 13 on 15 May 1983.

The government document also gives details of the event in which extremist Raul Clemente Yaguer was killed in Cordoba Province. It says that the papers and other items confiscated on that occasion show the relationship between the band of terrorist criminals (BDT) with the IMP, which is the organization that gathers the masses.

The document also concludes from the papers seized that LA VOZ, set up and maintained by the Montoneros, amply replaces the magazine VENCER: that May is considered an important month for the BDT; that Yaguer was head of the center, northern and northwestern areas; and that San Juan is considered an important city for the national leadership.

Upon describing the Montoneros' main strategic guidelines, the document says that the guidelines include the infiltration of the Multiparty Group, the control of a multi-sectorial group, the formation of a national liberation front and the creation of a generalized insurrection.

There are two conclusions regarding the chapter that refers to the Montoneros: that the organization continues to be active and it is increasing its activities in the country through direct and indirect actions; and that, through its national leadership, it considers that the outcome of the current phase offers possibilities for success in the launching of a people's offensive.

Regarding the PRT/ERP, the document that was released today indicates that its activities are divided into two sectors called Luis Mattini and Gorriaran Merlo.

The first mentioned sector, which is headed by the extremist Arnoldo Juan Kremer, has an internal report that evaluates the country's situation and it outlines a plan of action for the pre-electoral period that consists of increasing infiltration, encouraging mobilizations, and increasing the return of exiles and the circulation of the party newspaper.

The ERP, the document explains, is now in a process of seeking to infiltrate the various party's organizations. It has activities in Sao Paulo, Brazil, and it publishes a newspaper.

The conclusion can be drawn that the PTR/ERP have stepped up their activities; that self-styled exiles will return to reestablish contacts and to reorganize themselves; and that the publication of a new press organ is consistent with the plans which have been exposed.

PERONISTS MEET, SCORE GOVERNMENT ACCUSATIONS

PY202150 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1608 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (DYN) -- Vicente Saadi, the leader of the "Peronist Intransigence and Mobilization Movement," said at midday that the document that the military government released today charging him with having close links with the "Montoneros" organization "is surely false, like many others issued by the government."

The former governor of Catamarca made this brief statement after meeting for less than 1/2 hour with Lorenzo Miguel and Saul Ubaldini, the head of the "62 Organizations" and the secretary general of the CGT-BRASIL [General Confederation of Labor headquartered on Brasil Street] respectively.

No reporters were allowed to attend the meeting, which was held at the CGT headquarters and which was also attended by Andres Framini, former Buenos Aires Province governor elect, textile union member and follower of the movement headed by Saadi.

During a brief conversation with the journalists who were waiting for him, the director of the Buenos Aires newspaper LA VOZ referred to the visit as "a brotherly visit, a meeting by Peronists."

In response to a question, he revealed that he had not seen Miguel in person "for a long time," and that they would "continue with the dialogue." He added that "current Argentine issues" were discussed at the meeting today.

In conclusion, Saadi admitted that the kidnapping and killing of Peronist party members Osvaldo Cambiasso and Eduardo Pereyra Rossi, in the Buenos Aires Province city of Zarate last Saturday, was also discussed in the meeting he held with Miguel and Ubaldini.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

PY220330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 May (TELAM) -- In a joint communique signed by Costa Rican Vice President Alberto Falt Lizano and Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari at the Foreign Ministry at midday today, Costa Rica reiterated its recognition of Argentina's right to full sovereignty over the South Atlantic islands.

In the document, the Central American country supports the British-Argentine negotiations being held with the assistance of the UN secretary general. Both Argentina and Costa Rica "reiterated that Latin American countries are seriously concerned over the massive British naval and military presence, and the activities that Great Britain has undertaken in the area, and that such actions have put the stability of the region in jeopardy."

The document points to the need to achieve a lasting peace in Central America through dialogue and understanding between all countries of the region, and confirms Argentina's support for the principles that were proclaimed in the joint communique issued by the Panamanian, Colombian, Venezuelan and Mexican foreign ministries on Contadora Island on 9 January 1983.

The two countries reaffirmed their determination to expedite the North-South dialogue on the basis of the ideas that were put forth during the 5th ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held in Buenos Aires during March and April 1983.

Regarding economic cooperation between developing countries, the Costa Rican and Argentine Governments stated that they are in favor of implementing the dialogue and South-South cooperation, "which will be of primary importance for achieving collective economic self-sufficiency and bargaining power to negotiate with the North, thus reducing the external vulnerability of developing countries."

The ninth paragraph of the joint communique reflects the two countries' interest in making their best efforts to adopt measures that will guarantee the achievement of sustained growth on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal benefits.

Faiz Lizano and Aguirre Lanari also signed a technical and scientific cooperation agreement and a tourist cooperation agreement under which the two countries will grant facilities to each other.

The two agreements establish that two joint commissions will be created and that they will meet alternatively in Argentina and Costa Rica. The tourist cooperation agreement will last for an indefinite period and the scientific agreement will last for 5 years, and it will be renewable by mutual approval.

At the beginning of the ceremony at the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Ministry International Economic relations Under Secretary Felix Pena and Costa Rican Economy Vice Minister Odalier Villalobos Gonzalez signed a limited economic agreement.

The objective of this agreement is to promote trade between signatory countries at the highest level, through the reduction or elimination of tariffs and other restrictions on the importation of the products referred to in the agreement.

The other members of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) may join the agreement, subject to prior negotiation. The agreement mentions a series of products that may be favored by the above tariff reduction.

At the conclusion of the ceremony at which the documents were signed, Aguirre Lanari said the Argentina is approaching the Costa Rican democracy model. He expressed his hope that bilateral ties will be strengthened.

In his reply, Faiz Lizano spoke about the need to put an end to territorial colonialism, such as in the Malvinas Islands. He also referred to economic dependence and stressed that "the two forms of colonialism must be brought to an end."

PRESIDENT SILES ZUAZO ADDRESSES FACTORY WORKERS

PY210330 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 May 83 p 16

["Text" of speech by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo to country's factory workers in La Paz on 18 May]

[Excerpts] Companeros: For the first time in many years the factory workers have been able to unfurl their banners in an atmosphere of freedom.

What a difference from the past, when the prepotency of the dictatorships prohibited this type of act or allowed them to be held in an atmosphere of unrest and fear.

During the past few days voices have been heard -- even from the smallest groups of our society -- which reflect the excessive class self-interest of those who would like the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government to become a docile tool for some few to accumulate capital to the detriment and starvation of the great majority. The people have not shed so much blood in vain or endured so much sacrifice during so many years of dictatorship for nothing. They did so to prevent those men in whom they have deposited all their hopes from returning to the times in which state-owned enterprises, foreign debts, monetary and budget policy served as mechanisms to redistribute national income in favor of new cliques established in the country under the protection of authoritarian governments.

Those who wanted to become rich quickly did not hesitate to mortgage the country's future with a multimillion foreign debt, now stagnant in foreign bank accounts, or non-productive investments aimed only at satisfying the consumist self-indulgence of their beneficiaries, have no right to reproach us for anything.

Those responsible for the monetary and financial disorder and the country's bankrupt situation we inherited have no right to charge us with responsibility for the chaos they themselves created.

The peoples will not allow themselves to be deceived by publicity tactics and maneuvers to manipulate public opinion, seeking to distort the national democratic and revolutionary guidelines of this government. Neither will the rumors of an alleged government plan to destroy the country's private enterprise be successful.

Sectarian passions, the desire for power or mere obstructionism charged our government with being irresponsible and lacking cohesion in its actions. There is an attempt to portray our regime as going downhill and being divorced from the main guidelines of the UDP program. People attributed the partial Cabinet shuffles -- quite normal in any democratic process -- to a non-existing crisis or gave them alien connotations. There is an attempt to create an atmosphere of insecurity and distrust in the government among the people.

Is it by any chance irresponsible to reorganize the country's monetary-financial system and secure the normal supply of staples for the Bolivian people?

Is it irresponsible that we should accumulate the necessary foreign currency in the Bolivian Central Bank to cover the need for the import of inputs for the national industry, when there was not a single dollar saved for this purpose when we took over the government?

Have we been irresponsible by having stopped the collapse of the Bolivian economy in the first 6 months of our government?

Is it irresponsible to defend the purchasing power of wages with the implementation of a flexible wage scale, which will compensate workers for the increase of the cost of living?

They, who now criticize us, were irresponsible when they drastically readjusted prices and at the same time froze wages. They were not only irresponsible, but they were also inhuman because, at the same time, they crushed all the peoples' protests against such flagrant injustice with blood.

The country's growth will not rely, as in the past, on trade expansion and the banking sector, which are responsible for our economy's persistent weakness and the concentration of income, to the detriment of the great majority. The fulfillment of this development policy will demand a true structural change of our economic policy.

Moreover, our development policy will grant preferential treatment to the production of goods and services of general consumption and will do away with economic activities destined only for the higher income sectors. With investments, we will seek to satisfy the needs of the most neglected sectors and to increase and diversify our exports. We will promote the use of technologies, which will not replace labor in order to guarantee jobs for our working forces. The dynamism of our future development will be based on greater production of essential goods and greater consumption by the poorest sectors.

The program we have begun to draw up will represent the tool for the liberation of the most exploited sectors and will progressively allow the establishment of a more equitable and solidaristic society, within the framework of democracy and freedom.

We reiterate our purpose of reaching definite agreements, as soon as possible, with the Mineworkers Federation of Bolivia [FSTMB] in order to implement the workers comanagement within the Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia]. In the talks on this issue, we defend our position favoring worker participation in the administration of the nationalized mining enterprises, in keeping with what is becoming a true demand of the country's great majority. We seek not to hinder the government economic sector's possibilities of regulating economic processes, within a central program, which must provide for the organic incorporation of enterprises such as Comibol and other state-owned enterprises which represent vital components of the national economy. For these reasons, we will strongly uphold our position in favor of a 50-50 labor comanagement system.

The people do not deserve any more improvisations. The workers and peasants demand that the parties within the UDP reach an understanding based on firm programs and not mere temporary agreements. I sincerely trust that the UDP members will act with the responsibility their constituents expect from them.

I also hope that they will immediately overcome the internal disputes and drop political chicanery, as a first sign of good will. It is their duty to contribute with maturity and responsibility to the planning meetings which seek coinciding points of view and definite unity. It must be taken into account that it will not be maneuvers or biased pressures, but shared points of view, in the entire integrating scope, that will lead to such unity.

WORKERS OFFERED ROTATIONAL COMANAGEMENT PLAN

PY202320 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 20 May (AFP) -- The Bolivian Government today offered the workers rotational management positions within the framework of equal comanagement in state enterprises. It reaffirmed its desire to implement this type of comanagement.

Minister of Information Mario Rueda Pena said that the comanagement of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), the largest state-owned enterprise in the country, must be based on the direct election of representatives who will then rotate through the positions.

President Hernan Siles Zuazo and his Cabinet have already established their attitude on the subject and said that workers' comanagement of state enterprise must be equal, integrated, and democratic.

PRESIDENT SUBMITS COMANAGEMENT BILL TO MINERS

PY211940 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] President Hernan Siles Zuazo has submitted to the Federation of Mineworkers of Bolivia the documents pertaining to the implementation of the administrative system of comanagement in the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol].

The details of the comanagement system, which are contained in a message and a draft law, were submitted to the Federation during a special audience that took place last night at Government House.

The message contains a complete analysis of the government's proposal on the worker comanagement system and it considers as cardinal the government's guideline to give workers real and effective participation in economic and political decisions.

In his message, the president states: Dear companeros: During the discussions between the government's committee and you, we have studied the manner in which to implement the worker comanagement system in Comibol.

On this basis, we are happy to submit to you our proposal containing the viewpoints of the workers and those of the government.

Worker comanagement is a cardinal principle and the guideline that the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government is following helps to give the workers real and effective participation in the government's economic and political decisions. At the same time, it is the most adequate channel for defending and strengthening Comibol's national and state characteristics.

We also maintain that comanagement can only be based on coresponsibility between the government and the workers in the management of state enterprises, with a view to defending the interests of the nation as a whole.

In this respect, we believe that comanagement between the government and the workers must not be analyzed quantitatively. We must take into account that the current government is democratic with a popular orientation and therefore, it is the government of the workers.

Another of our concerns, which has already been made known to you, refers to the fact that since comanagement really has no precedents in our society, any distortion of the objectives or defective implementation of those principles could lead to retrogression of Comibol's property because it could be converted into a private grouping, a prospect with which we can in no way agree.

In addition: This aspect would not only cause a change in Comibol's economic profile, it would also influence the Bolivian labor movement toward a market economy, seriously affecting the prospect of the liberation of our people.

These reflections are included in the government's proposal contained in the attached draft supreme decree. The decree's highlights:

[Word indistinct] defend and consolidate the nation's assets in the state mining sector, because it is the type of advanced asset that responds to the interest of all Bolivians and it is an inviolable public patrimony, which [word indistinct] it is the duty of all the country's inhabitants.

The plans and programs that have been outlined by the government must be implemented by the company.

The workers who are to have the responsibility of managing Comibol must be chosen from grassroots organizations so that the company can be turned into an efficient corporation that will generate a surplus that can be used in national development and in improving the workers' living conditions.

Comanagement Organization

The administrative structure takes into account the principle of democratic participation of workers throughout the entire organization, from the board of directors down to the work units. The central board of directors is the main unit of worker comanagement and will have an equal number of government and Federation representatives.

The post of vice president will be filled jointly by the government and the Federation. This clearly reflects the concept of coresponsibility.

The mining and metallurgy minister will be the chairman of the board of directors as specified in the Constitution, while the Chamber of Deputies will exercise its constitutional powers in this aspect.

The draft project also provides that the administrative and financial department will be divided into two departments and, thus, the principle of coresponsibility will be fully exercised in the operations of the company, to the benefit of the workers.

A committee, which will include representatives from the workers sector of the government, will draft a new statute for Comibol, which will include the details of coworker management before [word indistinct] and the government is convinced that it has faithfully interpreted not only the desires of the miners, but also the desires of the population as a whole when it drafted its comanagement project.

Finally, we are sure that our proposal will count on the decisive support of our compañeros from the Federation. Thus, we cordially greet you.

[Signed] Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of the republic.

ENTEL WORKERS STRIKE, COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF

PY210040 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 May 83 p 1

[Text] The strike called by the Union Committee of ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise] workers began at 0000 [0400 GMT] today. All international communication services and those within the country are interrupted.

Workers continued to meet at the ENTEL Building at 0200 today. Worker leader Fausto Ardaya played a key role in the committee's decision to call the strike.

The strike by ENTEL workers, who render an invaluable service to Bolivia's communications abroad, has complicated even further the activities of both the private and the public sectors.

ARMY COMMANDER ON PURGE, ARCE GOMEZ, DEMOCRACY

PY212115 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The Armed Forces have the firm intention of pruning that institution. This statement was made to the press by General Simon Sejas Tordoya, when he left Government House, where the National Security Council held a meeting yesterday.

Sejas Tordoya attributed the attacks against his house in Cochabamba and against the home of General Raul Lopez Leighton to individuals who have been fired from the Army. We do not fear them and they cannot intimidate us, the Army commander in chief stated.

Referring to the arrest of Luis Arce Gomez in the city of Buenos Aires, Sejas Tordoya said that events are justifying the actions of the Army, because the Army separated these officers from its ranks. He added that the fight against corruption is permanent.

Regarding statements that former President Luis Garcia Meza made to an evening newspaper, Sejas Tordoya said: I do not know what the former general is referring to, because Bolivia is in a position to continue to experience democracy. Sejas Tordoya repeated that the Army decisively supports the democratic process.

DEA AGENTS, ARMY CONFRONT TRAFFICKERS; 20 DEAD

PY200226 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] La Paz, 19 May (AFP) -- It was reported here that Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) agents and Bolivian Army troops apparently confronted a group of armed civilians in Santa Ana del Yacuma, Beni Department, 550 km northeast of Lima. The Santa Cruz newspaper EL MUNDO reported today that the headquarters of Roberto Suarez Gomez, the most important cocaine trafficker, is located in the above town.

Twenty people have apparently died as a result of the clash. The people of the locality reacted against the operation, thus expressing their solidarity with Suarez. The newspaper adds that the operation was apparently aimed at capturing a drug trafficking gang headed by Suarez Gomez, one of the major cocaine producers. It was recalled that Suarez had offered to turn himself over to the U.S. courts provided the United States pays the Bolivian foreign debt.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON LIBYAN ARMS, CUBAN RELATIONS

PY211955 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 83 p 8

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said yesterday in Sao Paulo that "we have never thought of returning the armaments aboard the Libyan planes," thus recognizing the impasse in the negotiations between Tripoli and Libya. The foreign minister noted, however, that the only possibility that this may happen is if there are "objective guarantees that the armaments will return to the place of origin" but this would entail slightly more than promises of Libyan Government officials.

Regarding the renewal of Cuban-Brazilian relations, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro noted: "I have said more than once that there is a basic difference in the way Cuba views its international relations. We are very careful in issuing judgments on the domestic affairs of other countries. However, Cuba continues to believe it has the right to judge whether an uprising is just or not, and the like."

Nevertheless, the Brazilian foreign minister does not believe there is any threat regarding the opening of a Cuban Embassy in Suriname. He noted that relations between Brasilia and Paramaribo are at the best possible level and even during these times of crisis in which "we are short of money" the Brazilian Government is willing to carry out development programs with the Suriname Government. Saraiva Guerreiro said: "We do not want any feudal or satellite states. We want nations having equal conditions."

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday defended for 3 hours Brazil's foreign policy at the FIESP [Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries], mainly the Third World policy ("We belong to the Western world, but surely we are not members of the first world.")

Guerreiro said: "In sum, Brazil's foreign policy must be in keeping with the complex Brazilian society and it must be projected to the international scene in a coherent manner. The combination of Western-world trends with those of the Third World is an example of this complexity."

FIGUEIREDO ON DEMOCRATIZATION; NO REELECTION BID

PY201344 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 May 83 p 3

[Interview with Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo during program called "The People and the President" broadcast by O GLOBO Television Network on 18 May]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, do you want to be reelected?

[Answer] I have already talked about this several times and the media have already reported it: I will be president only this time. I do not want to be reelected. But what I have said and what I am now reiterating seems to have been forgotten. This is again the case of those who did not believe me when I talked about amnesty and elections. Do you remember that? Many people did not believe it. How many newspapers said I was not sincere! But I enforced amnesty and held elections. Now I am saying that I do not want to be reelected and they once again refuse to believe me. Those persons who do not trust me may be behaving like that because they do not have confidence even in themselves, let alone in others.

[Question] Mr President, I do not want to be impertinent, but I would like to ask you a question. Have you already began the coordination process? How does that process work?

[Answer] Yes, I have already begun it. While in Rio Grande do Sul State I had the chance to talk to members of the government party, [PDS, Social Democratic Party] -- I engaged in an open and frank dialogue with state leaders. I will meet the leaders of the northeastern states tomorrow and I will also listen to their opinions. I will continue to talk, to exchange views, contact people and discuss those trends that enjoy the broadest support within the party's rank and file. After all, to coordinate does not mean to give orders. To coordinate means to lead in harmony. It means to give orders with the help of others. That is what I want to do: I want to coordinate by listening, talking and discussing major goals and trends. I will do that with calmness and security, with no haste.

I want to be sure that the man we will elect as PDS candidate will be able to meet the challenge of the second half of this decade. I believe that a major challenge will be to continue with the democratization process. This requires the ability to bring the different party factions into equilibrium.

[Question] One last question, Mr President. Do you believe that the fight that your assistants and fellow party members -- who have been in power for only 2 years while you yourself have been president for more than 2 years -- have begun for the presidency can be justified?

[Answer] In my opinion, the key word is democracy. But fight is not the right word. In my administration there will be no confrontation or dispute that may put the cohesion of the government in jeopardy.

Each person has been careful to express his aspirations within the limits of my coordination and to keep his attitudes within the limits of his position and guided by his loyalty to me and to my government.

MILITARY PREFERS CIVILIAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PY210140 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 20 May 83 p 4

[Excerpt] General Waldyr Vasconcellos, head of the Armed Forces General Staff, EMFA, yesterday said in Porto Alegre that "generally speaking the militarymen prefer a civilian candidate" as President Joao Figueiredo's successor in the 1985 elections, but added that "should there be a military officer capable of fulfilling the president's aspirations regarding his candidate, it would be acceptable as well." He made it clear that "the Armed Forces have reached no consensus at all" on who among all the so called "presidential hopefuls" would be the ideal candidate, and reiterated that the succession process will be carried out "by the political leadership of the nation" under the guidance of the president of the nation "who is the coordinator general."

Although he explained that he does not have nor has he detected among his fellow military colleagues specific preferences regarding aspiring civilian candidates, Vasconcellos mentioned two names; Vice President Aureliano Chaves and Welfare and Social Security Minister Helio Beltrao. As to former Sao Paulo Governor Paulo Salim Maluf, Vasconcellos said: "Paulo Maluf is one of the civilian candidates. I am neither for nor against him."

PINOCHET DEFENDS REGIME, SCORES CRITICS

PY210505 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0132 GMT 21 May 83

[Recorded excerpts of speech delivered by President Augusto Pinochet at meeting held by Government Junta members and high ranking government officials and military officers on 19 May in Santiago]

[Text] Messrs Members of the honorable Government Junta, Messrs Generals and Admirals, Messrs Ministers, Messrs Under Secretaries, distinguished ladies, gentlemen:

For some time now, I have observed, listened to reflected on and even suffered because of so much political maneuvering and so much shamelessness of politicized labor leaders and politicians, who are taking advantage of the present situation to promote uncertainty and uneasiness.

They are apparently seeking to belittle and minimize the efforts, the sacrifice and even the blood that was shed on 11 September 1973 by those who died because they were convinced that they were saving the fatherland, which could thus overcome an era of shame, chaos and destruction.

Yes, gentlemen. The situation our country is going through is serious and it has been worsened by the opposition, which has taken advantage of these difficult times.

The opposition has tirelessly engaged in deception. They have charged that Chile is being ruled by a rightist government, that the government makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, that the government does not respect human rights, that the government and the president are building a palace -- they fail to notice that the president does not live in Government House and that he should have a residence, not for himself but for future presidents. However, these and a thousand other lies [words indistinct] many times that the president resign. [end recording]

Later on, when referring to the 11 May events, his excellency said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] The government has just observed those labor leaders who forgot their true responsibilities and attempted to stage a national strike. Since they failed, they later tried to stage a national protest. However, faced with failure, the protest turned into agitation and, as was reported by the interior minister, demonstrators committed excesses in the evening and, by underhanded means, and in a hasty way, they sought to promote chaos.

I, as president, must tell you that I have deeply deplored the death of two innocent people during the incidents. I hope that all the weight of the law will fall upon those responsible. [end recording]

Concerning the origin of the country's current situation, the president said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] The problem, however, goes a lot deeper. We are facing an international problem orchestrated by the Soviet Union, which refuses to accept what happened on 11 September 1973. I must remind you that at the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981 our government received information concerning a sinister plan aimed at overthrowing the government and creating a false picture abroad of this president.

This plan by the Soviet Union was studied in depth and I can tell you that my advisers submitted a number of plans to react to the Soviet aggression launched against us.

When I asked my advisers about the cost of implementing those plans, they told me that it surpassed \$10 million, and that it might reach \$20 million. I told them that the people who need the government's support are more important than me and that the funds that we were to spend to save the image of the president should be channeled toward housing, health, education and help for the poor.

Haven't we seen for ourselves the FRG press, the Italian press, the Spanish press, the U.S. press, and the Chileans in exile abroad attack this country and the president of the nation?"

What does this mean, gentlemen? Millions of dollars are spent on actions targeted against the Chilean government, in an attempt to create chaos and to erase communism's shameful defeat of 11 September 1973, when it was wiped out of this country.

Gentlemen, there are many complaints about a fascist dictatorship. There are complaints that a fascist dictatorship is ruling over the country, that the nation lives under a totalitarian regime. These are ideas that originated abroad. They are the ideas of those who live here, but who are under the influence of foreign ideas.

This is not a fascist government. It is a government that is protecting itself from totalitarianism which, beyond all doubt, is taking advantage of the situation the country is going through, of the economic situation, of the ambition of some people and of the difficult international situation, in order to undertake labor and political action for the purpose of overthrowing the government.

Because they know that if they succeed and take over a democratic government, Chile would soon be once again the stage for Soviet Marxism. This would be at an incalculable cost.

Those who blew their cars' horns in the evening on 11 May do not know what they will have to face if Marxism returns to the government.

Now, what is going on in this country? I see how our people are somewhat demoralized. It is as if our people remain silent because they dare not speak in defense of the government.

A few days ago I was making a comparison [of Chile's situation] with someone who goes to a soccer game where local team fans make up 90 or 95 percent of the public and the visitors the remaining 5 percent.

When the local team is doing well everyone is cheering, but when the local team starts to lose then the remaining 10 or 5 percent cheers while the other 90 percent seems [passage indistinct]

This very same thing is happening now, gentlemen. A few are shouting, protesting and leaving while our own people remain quiet and do not dare to come out and defend their government.

I have seen in these days that our people are demoralized. They are listening and repeating things without thinking them over. A lot is being said about stagnation, that this government is stagnant, that it is not moving forward. [passage indistinct]

This government is moving forward in every way. This government, which has 8 years to draw up constitutional laws, has already approved two, and three more are about to be approved. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The president then went on to emphasize that out of 14 organizational laws of the Constitution, 2 have already been approved, 3 more were about to be approved while the others were being studied. He added:

[Begin Pinochet recording] I believe that it is necessary to have an optimistic attitude, that we must lift our spirits. To those who believe that the economic aspect is the important one, I say: The government has done everything that was humanly possible to solve problems or to help alleviate economic burdens. It has sought to provide solutions to the extent possible, but the government has a limit also.

Therefore, I believe that it is necessary that these concerns, these pressures, which in the final analysis are inflationary pressures, and which the government keeps in check because inflation most of all hurts the people in general -- those who earn wages or a salary -- which is why the government curbs it and tries [passage indistinct].

Those who believe that they need support from the government do not realize that they are just one sector. They forget that they are not all there is, and that if we help the farmer, the miners will ask for help too. If we help the miners, the industrialists or the builders or the transport owners will ask for help as well. And if we want to help everyone, there simply isn't enough money in Chile. [end recording]

Further on, the president spoke about the success in renegotiating Chile's debt with the foreign banks, the development of the economic emergency plan, which is in the charge of the finance minister and about the need to keep within the financial restrictions of this plan. For a better understanding of the restrictions stemming from the situation, and to avert conflicts between the various sectors, the president instructed the economy minister to hold meetings of parties in conflict, so that after jointly discussing and analyzing all aspects, the parties could convince themselves that the government measures will benefit the large sectors. Further on the president discussed the labor sector.

[Begin Pinochet recording] As to those workers who complain that labor laws favor the employers, I have asked the labor minister to hold a joint meeting with labor leaders and businessmen to discuss the problems, to use this meeting to find ways of improving the labor laws and to come up with a solution because the laws must be dynamic, the laws, gentlemen, are incredibly dynamic.

I am doing this because under this government, the doors have always been open to the workers, and the government has always been willing to listen to the workers.

I want to remind you all that this government was born in response to a plea of the people, a plea that was heard by the institutions charged with defending the nation, and on 11 September they took over the leadership of the nation.

There has been development in every field, a development never before achieved by any other government and these gentlemen forget all about the people and want to destroy everything that the government has built over 10 years. [end recording]

His excellency then went on to reaffirm the continuation of the process of institutionalization launched by the 1980 Constitution, he said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] There are some who have crazy ideas, who want to hasten the government's process... I tell them no!

The Constitution will be compiled with to the letter, as far as its timetables and the period it will be in effect goes.

The nation will move forward, gentlemen, fulfilling the targets established on 11 September 1973 and ratified when a national plebiscite approved the national Constitution. This progress must be gradual but sustained. There will be no hasty actions, there will be no undue haste and this means that (?the country) will recover in a slow but sustained manner. This progress is guaranteed by the Armed Forces, and they are responsible for carrying out what the people asked for and approved in 1978 during the popular consultation and then ratified on 11 September 1980 by approving the political Constitution.

I swear to God, gentlemen, that we are prepared to fulfill our promises we made on 11 September 1973 [words indistinct] and we will fulfill them. Thank you.
[end recording]

POLITICAL GROUPS FORESEE PINOCHET'S DEPARTURE

PY210025 Paris AFP in Spanish 1249 GMT 20 May 83

[By Mechel Henault]

[Text] Santiago, 20 May (AFP) -- Political sources report here that almost all Chilean parties regard the process that began with the 11 May demonstrations as irreversible. This process, the sources said, must culminate with the departure of the government headed by General Augusto Pinochet, "with a view toward a true dialogue for democracy."

Parties have been prohibited in Chile, but while the activities of centrist to rightist parties have been partially tolerated within limits, the activities of all leftist parties have been formally banned.

The support of the church, which in fact has become the only official opposition sector recognized by the regime, has meant enormous popular support for the Christian Democratic Party, which plays the role of guide and adviser of some key labor sectors.

For a week now, the Christian Democratic Party and the church have sought "to cool down political passions." They explain that the dynamics of the 11 May events must be maintained, but without excesses that could in the end favor a government whose irreversible fall has already begun.

A major Christian Democratic Party leader, who was a close adviser to former President Eduardo Frei, told AFP: "I think unions have understood that we must keep cool. To stage another demonstration in the near future would be a mistake because it would bring about more violence and would go against our goals."

The leader submitted a sober analysis covering practically all civilian sectors. His conclusions are encouraging for the possible future democracy of Chile.

He said that Gen Pinochet's government was like an animal standing on four feet, namely, the Armed Forces, the middle class, company directors [words indistinct] international financial world.

When the socioeconomic situation deteriorated, discontent spread to those sectors, except the Armed Forces. However, he stressed, the military has not turned a deaf ear to the 11 May warning. The leader wonders: How long will they continue to support a leader and a government that have caused the people to unanimously oppose the Armed Forces? He was apparently sure of the answer.

The National Party (Conservative), initially in favor of Pinochet, has charged its stance. Based on the analysis, it still believes, like the Santiago pro-government press and unlike the Christian Democratic Party, that the departure of Pinochet is not absolutely required for the implementation of a democratic dialogue.

For its part, the Social Democratic Party's attitude has not changed because it still supports the line of a highly radical labor sector. "It is clear that Pinochet wants to preserve his autocracy. His departure is necessary".

All conclusions focus on a problem of time, which depends on tactical considerations. Everybody seems to be determined not to lose the advantage gained on 11 May and not to provoke a direct confrontation with the military, because it is part of Chilean society, and because the power of the Army far outweighs that of the rest of the country.

All opposition circles say: What is the use of confrontations? A confrontation means that the military will have to fight against a guerrilla group or against an organized civilian army, which do not exist in Chile.

What we have to do, the above circles maintain, is to continue with our peaceful actions and, if necessary, stage a general strike. The Army cannot kill us, the circles claim.

Unions, particularly the Copper Workers Union, "a vital sector for the government (with a revenue of \$5 million daily), are aware of their influence, but their actions must continue to be peaceful, nonviolent," Christian Democratic Party sources said.

The tactics that all sectors have openly adopted is to wait until the military, for whom the 11 May demonstrations have been like a cold shower, considers things and arrives at its own conclusions.

Political circles are aware that neither the Air Force nor the Navy is in full agreement with the Army, which has been the only source of real support for the government.

The noise of horns and clanging pots still resounds in the ears of some military men who, until yesterday, were not aware of the seriousness of the situation. It will take time, but they will reflect upon it all. We know that a brutal overnight change is impossible. It is a matter of time, of vigilance and prudence, the Christian Democratic party leader concluded.

JUDGES ORDER 115 DEMONSTRATORS RELEASED

PY202250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1718 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 20 May (AFP) -- Court sources today reported that the judges who are trying over 300 persons arrested during the day of national protest staged in Santiago last week, have ordered the release of 115 demonstrators.

The special judges are still questioning 180 other detainees, who have been charged by the military government with violating the state internal security law.

BRIEFS

NEW SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT -- Yesterday, Rafael Retamal Lopez was appointed president of the Chilean Supreme Court to replace Israel Borquez, who has completed 5 years in this post. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 19 May 83 PY]

AIRLINE AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL -- Yesterday, the Chilean Foreign Ministry made official an agreement signed with Israel on 11 March 1982 in Jerusalem for air transportation services between and beyond their respective territories, which includes tax exemptions and privileges. Both countries are also entitled to designate which airlines will enjoy the various privileges. [Summary] [Santiago El MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Apr 83 p C5 PY]

GOLD SMUGGLERS ARRESTED -- Santiago, 7 May (EFE) -- The Chilean police arrested Mario Eugenio Barahona, 54; Mario Gerardo Diez Oses, 24; and Lucia Mery Saba, 43, at Merino Benitez International Airport when they were about to leave for Montevideo with some 7 and 1/2 kg of gold. According to the police, the group has been operating for several months and has smuggled approximately 150 kg of gold out of the country to Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1338 GMT 5 May 83 PY]

BETANCUR ISSUES 'VIGOROUS' CALL TO GUERRILLAS

PA211245 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur was inaugurating a military brigade in Puerto Berrio while six peasants, murdered by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, was being buried a few blocks away. This prompted Betancur to make a new and vigorous call to the guerrillas to lay down their arms and to join in the country's legal political activities.

Speaking on a tour of towns in the mid-Magdalena region, the president called upon the rebels to forgive and forget. He immediately added that those who insist on subversion must know that the force of the law will come down upon them, because it is the government's responsibility to guarantee Colombia's order and tranquillity.

He announced that he will return in a few weeks to design, with his government team, a program of social and economic rehabilitation for the inhabitants of this large area of the country, which has been affected by guerrilla and counter guerrilla actions for years.

He urged all Colombians to have faith and to believe that we will emerge from this situation. Subversives must expect the law to be applied whenever and wherever it is violated, he stressed.

Betancur reiterated his and the country's confidence in the armed forces, which, he said, will lead us to peace, security and prosperity.

M-19 INTERRUPTS TELEVISION PROGRAM WITH MESSAGE

PA210451 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0419 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 20 May (EFE) -- The Colombian guerrilla group 19 April Movement (M-19) interrupted a television program tonight and said that it is willing to come to a peace agreement.

During the transmission, which overrode the "24 Hours" newscast, the M-19 said that it wants to peacefully struggle for the social changes it has been demanding since its creation 13 years ago.

The broadcast lasted 4 minutes and, according to the police, it was made from a vehicle with powerful equipment.

This "subversive" movement had not interrupted a television program since 1982.

BOMB EXPLOSIONS DAMAGE RADIO STATION IN MEDELLIN

PA210241 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 83

[Report by Juan B. Catano]

[Text] Medellin -- A few minutes ago, two bombs exploded in one of the Radio Cadena Nacional stations, in the capital of Antioquia.

The watchman and an employee of the station were injured and have been taken to a clinic. Officials who reported the incident said that the installations suffered considerable damage.

PRESIDENT TO SEND L.A. MESSAGE TO WILLIAMSBURG

PA220401 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 21 May (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur will send a message expressing the economic concerns of Latin America to the conference of the seven leading industrialized countries, ECLA Director Enrique Iglesias said today in Bogota.

Betancur, who agreed to be spokesman for Latin America to the summit of the seven to be held soon in Williamsburg, in the United States, will not necessarily travel to the United States, the ECLA director said.

This statement was in response to rumors about a possible visit by the Colombian president that circulated in the forum of international experts convoked by ECLA in Bogota.

The message, which might be signed by other leaders of the continent, refers to a possible renegotiation of the Latin American foreign debt, the need to establish new policies on loan interest rates, and broader terms for loan amortizations.

An effort will be made to secure a new political commitment to offset the threat of a possible financial collapse of Latin America due to the huge indebtedness of the region -- which currently exceeds \$300 billion -- and the foreign trade problems of the developing countries, the same sources concluded.

DELEGATION TO UNCTAD MEETING APPOINTED

PA210424 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Bogota -- The Colombian Government appointed the delegation that will represent the country in the deliberations of the Sixth International Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD, to be held in Belgrade next month.

Through a decree, President Belisario Betancur appointed Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo head of the delegation. He also appointed former Ministers Alfonso Palacio Rudas, Hernan Jaramillo Ocampo, Jaoquin Vallejo Arbelaez, and Alfonso Patino Roselli primary members; and Luis Carlos Villegas, Gustavo Tobon Londono, Felipe Jaramillo, and Antonio Oviedo alternate members.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN AYACUCHO 20 MAY

Shining Path Attacks

PY210115 Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] Lima, 20 May (AFP) -- AFP's correspondent has reported from Ayacucho, headquarters of the Political-Military Command of the emergency zone, that Shining Path terrorists have launched violent attacks tonight against several points of this city, which is in darkness as the result of a power failure.

The main target of the attacks is the headquarters of the 9th Civil Guards (uniformed police) regional branch, only 3 blocks from the main square of the city.

Explosions are also being heard near the prison, the State Real Estate Company, EMADI, and a housing development.

Dynamite explosions near the police headquarters were so strong that they could be heard on the telephone in Lima, but in view of the power outage and the obvious risks, it is impossible to go out in the streets so there is no information on possible victims.

The mass attack started at 1830 tonight and it was still going strong at the time of the telephone call at 1900. The correspondent had to use a candle to see the telephone dial.

The police headquarters were being staunchly defended by the Sinchis [antiterrorist police] while the Army was counterattacking with groups of soldiers firing heavily from their armored vehicles.

Because of the shooting, students have had to stay in their schools and store employees and factory workers are remaining in their places of work awaiting the end of the clash to return home.

The correspondent said that the attack on the police headquarters began when most of its detachment was leaving for the municipal hall because they had received information that a group of hooded extremists had taken it over. This information turned out to be untrue.

10 Dead, 20 Wounded

PY212030 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 21 May 83

[From poor reception]

[Text] Ten dead, at least 20 wounded and about 12,000 [as heard] persons under arrest is reportedly the result of the subversive attack that was perpetrated yesterday evening in Ayacucho, which was completely dark because of a blackout.

[Words indistinct] the guerrilla attack began at 1830 with simultaneous explosions in several parts of the city [words indistinct]

Because of the shooting, students had to remain in their schoolrooms, while employees and factory workers had to remain at their work sites. They only returned to their homes once the violence was over.

Fighting Ends

PY210620 Paris AFP in Spanish 0349 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Lima, 20 May (AFP) -- Security forces have restored calm in the city of Ayacucho, 575 km Southeast of Lima, where Shining Path guerrillas tonight attacked a military barracks and public buildings.

An official spokesman reported that in the wake of the terrorist attack, which was carried out amid complete dark because the city power system was cut, military squads were able to bring things back to normal.

Other sources reported that an attack on the Ayacucho market caused several deaths but this has not yet been confirmed.

Attack Viewed as Part of Broad Offensive

PY212340 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 21 May 83

[Excerpts] Lima, 21 May (AFP) -- The official newspaper LA CRONICA reported in Lima today that 100 peasants were killed in two Ayacucho towns by commandos of the Maoist group Shining Path who attacked vital areas of the capital of Ayacucho Department killing one policeman last night.

It is not known how many casualties the terrorists sustained in the actions, but unofficial reports indicate that at least 20 extremists died and that an undetermined number of them were injured. Dozens of persons have reportedly been arrested. It is believed that subversives have undertaken these actions, which have been the most intense ones since the Shining Path group unleashed its armed struggle, to mark their third anniversary, which commemorates 18 May 1980, when they burned a set of ballot boxes in an Ayacucho town.

Teachers who could escape to Huanta reported that some 70 Shining Path members armed with modern weapons surrounded the town of San Jose de Secce and, after a brief clash, killed 15 people and later an additional 60 or 70 . Reports say that some 20 to 25 peasants were killed by a group of 10 extremists disguised as policemen who picked out their victims from a group of neighbors who had been called to a public rally in the vicinity of Uchuraccay.

The attack on the city of Ayacucho, where the Political-Military Command of the emergency zone has been headquartered, began as soon as the city was darkened by the bombing of a high tension tower. At the same time, another tower was being bombed in Huancayo, in the central Peruvian region.

Extremists threw dynamite sticks at the Civilian Police (uniformed police) headquarters, at the Republican Guard barracks and at the Investigative Police headquarters. They also shot at the Municipality Building and at the market building while other blasts were being heard in the suburbs. Security forces resisted the attack and began their offensive as Army tanks went out to the streets and soldiers gradually began gaining control over the city.

Havana Reports

PA211855 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Some 10 people died and more than 20 were wounded in a surprise night attack on the city of Ayacucho by members of the armed Shining Path organization.

The attack was directed against the police barracks, the market and public offices. It began when part of the city's electricity network was dynamited.

At least 200 explosions and a great deal of shooting were heard during the clash, which lasted about 2 hours, when the military forces reestablished control with help from light armored vehicles. It has been estimated that some 2,000 people were arrested by the armed forces.

It has also been reported that a camera and several rolls of film containing pictures of the recent killing of eight newsmen in the Andean village of (Ucaracay), in south-eastern Peru, have been found.

Apparently, the pictures were taken by Willy Reto, a journalist who was also killed. The camera and film are in the hands of the judges handling the case.

DEPUTY DISMISSED FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING LINKS

PA201538 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The Peruvian Senate unanimously dismissed ruling Popular Action Deputy Reinaldo Rivera for being linked to drug trafficking.

Deputy Rivera had used his influence to obtain the release of a group of drug traffickers. Rivera is also charged with assisting in the escape of Cesar Canales, cocaine trafficker and owner of a large coca plantation.

SMUGGLING FORCES SHUTDOWN OF TEXTILE FACTORIES

PA201600 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Several textile factories have closed operations, leaving over 12,000 workers unemployed in recent months. Ivan Garcia of the Peruvian Association of Engineers said the state is not promoting national industries when it allows the people to purchase foreign textiles and clothing smuggled into the country. This affects the nation's economy and worsens the economic situation of the factories. Contraband is affecting the domestic market and seriously harming the national factories.

U.S.-FLAG VESSEL WITH ARMS CARGO SEIZED

PA221636 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 22 May 83 pp 1A, 8A

[By Aladino A. Zambrano]

[Text] Units with the National Guard, the National Department of Investigation, and the Colon Immigration Department have seized a U.S.-flag vessel with a large cargo of arms and ammunition at the Cristobal Yacht Club.

The "Lady Elena," whose destination was a point on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, was seized after a crewmember reported at the local immigration inspection post that the boat was carrying a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Once informed, the authorities took precautions so that they could capture the rest of the crew, consisting of three people, and set about to verify that the ship was in fact carrying the reported cargo.

The confiscated arms include submachineguns, rifles with telescopic sights, 12-gauge shotguns, .22-cal rifles, revolvers and pistols of various calibers, and a large number of rounds, both the explosive type and birdshot. There was also a high-frequency radio.

The "Lady Elena" arrived in our country via Fort Amador. It was seized on Wednesday at 1400, an hour before it was scheduled to sail.

The informer noted that he had asked the vessel's owner to pay his fare back to Illinois, the United States, where the ship had come from, but the owner had refused.

The U.S. consul arrived following the arrest, but he refused to make a statement. The boat's crew is currently under the jurisdiction of the authorities, and will later be turned over to the Immigration Department for deportation.

BRAZILIAN AIRLINE DENIED OVERFLIGHT PERMIT

PA200430 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] The Panamanian Government will not allow the use of its airspace to transport weapons to any Central American country. The Panamanian Government recently denied permission for a Libyan airplane to use its airspace to take weapons to Nicaragua. A similar request by a Brazilian airline that wanted to use the Panamanian airspace to carry war equipment to El Salvador has been denied.

This information was supplied by Civil Aeronautics Director Cesar Rodriguez Maylin. Rene Hernandez provides further information.

Cesar Rodriguez Maylin stressed that the government will not allow the use of the Panamanian airspace to transport weapons to Central America.

[Begin recording in progress] ...a policy adopted by our country, mainly by our president, in an attempt to achieve peace in the Central American area. The Civil Aeronautics Directorate denied a permit for a plane to fly over our territory with a shipment of some 80 tons of weapons. The shipment was en route to Nicaragua. This denial was based on the fact that we had granted the first permit, issued through Brazil, because we thought the shipment was medicines or food for the people.

Since the Brazilian Government found out the planes were carrying weapons, that operation was disrupted. Later on, another attempt was made, via Havana, to carry out weapons traffic through Panamanian airspace. Therefore, we decided to deny this permit, because these weapons were intended for Nicaragua.

Similarly, a Brazilian airline company -- even though this sounds like a paradox -- requested permission to fly over Panamanian territory carrying some 30 tons of ammunition and weapons. In this case the weapons were intended for the Salvadoran Government. We have denied permission. [end recording]

AMENDED CONSTITUTION TAKES EFFECT 20 MAY

PA211427 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] The new Constitution is effective as of today. Amendment include a series of regulations involving citizens' rights. Justo Fidel Palacios, minister of government and justice, told Televisora Nacional today about the instructions issued by his office to ensure that authorities comply with these regulations:

[Begin Palacios recording] Well yes, in our opinion, this is a historic moment for our country, because today, a number of regulations that reform the 1972 Political Constitution, as approved by the Panamanian people in the referendum on 24 April, will go into effect. This referendum was of great political importance, because it permitted the country's various political parties and groups, each with its own opinion, to reach a consensus on this Constitutional project. This new Constitution will give all Panamanians the opportunity to decide, in a democratic way, the path that they wish to follow to guarantee peace and tranquillity in the country. [end recording]

BRIEFS

BRITISH AMBASSADOR -- Mr Terence Steggle has been appointed British ambassador to Panama. He will arrive in Panama City on 18 May accompanied by his wife, Odette Audisio. [Summary] [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 May p 8B PA]

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY'S REGISTRATION -- Leaders of the Socialist Workers Party announced on 14 May that their party has attained the minimal number of adherents required to achieve registration. This raises the number of registered parties in Panama to 13. [Summary] [Panama City YA in Spanish 16 May 83 p 16 PA]

ACTION FRONT FOR CONTADORA EXCLUDES NICARAGUA

PA201948 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 20 May (AFP) -- The representatives of El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, who are meeting Thursday and Friday in this capital, have decided to form a common action front, from which Nicaragua has been excluded, to participate in the meeting scheduled for 27 May in Panama with the Contadora Group.

This decision by these four Central American countries threatens once again to polarize the debate on the regional crisis, diplomatic media have indicated. The initiative was also viewed as "an attempt to isolate Nicaragua," which has charged that attacks on its territory are being perpetrated by counterrevolutionary forces based in Honduras and trained and financed by the North Americans.

For its part, the United States insists that the Nicaraguan regime is primarily responsible for supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas and has admitted that it supports the Nicaraguan armed opposition movements, which do not hide their intent to overthrow the Sandinists.

The Contadora Group, composed of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, was created last January on the Panamanian island by that name as an alternative to two other regional initiatives that were promoted in San Jose in January and October of last year, with active participation by the United States, but excluding both Nicaragua and Guatemala. Since then, the Contadora Group has held three meetings. One of them was held in the presence of all of the Central American foreign ministers to seek formulas for alleviating the ever-increasing regional crisis.

The fourth round of these talks will be held in Panama in a week. The foreign ministers have prepared an agenda that includes arms control, the presence of military advisers in the region, actions seeking to destabilize other governments, warlike incidents and border tension.

The principal point of discord that separates Nicaragua from the rest of the Central American countries is the opinion of each regarding the causes of tension in Central America.

The Nicaraguans insist on bilateral talks with the United States and Honduras as a way of putting an end to the aggression by counterrevolutionary groups that, they charge, operate across the Honduran border with U.S. support.

The United States and the other Central American countries insist on multilateral negotiations that would require an end to Nicaraguan support for the rebels in El Salvador, for which they blame the Sandinists.

The bloc now created in San Salvador will reportedly consolidate this difference of opinions and might render the Contadora Group's task more difficult, diplomatic media estimate.

In the joint communique that was published here last night, the representatives of El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica agreed, after studying the agenda to be followed this week in Panama, "to attend the meeting with a coordinated proposal" and "with a communitarian and democratic spirit."

The foreign ministers agreed to make joint observations on procedures and methods of the program submitted to them by the Contadora Group, the communique added.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT MONGE ON PROGRESS IN COMMUNICATIONS

PA230321 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 18 May 83 p 2A

[Excerpts] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge yesterday proposed that beginning this year Freedom of Expression Day be celebrated on 2 September, the birthday of the "father of press freedom, Dr Jose Maria Castro Madriz." The president spoke about this celebration when he officially inaugurated the International Year of Communications in Costa Rica at the "El Radio" farm of the Radiografica Costarricense Company in Paraiso, Cartago.

Referring to the country's progress in the communications field, he said that for the past 20 years the state has assumed the responsibility for giving Costa Rica a modern telecommunications infrastructure, and he stressed that this small nation currently ranks first in Latin America and the Caribbean in the number of telephones per 100 inhabitants. The figure in Costa Rica is 12 telephones per 100 inhabitants.

He also said that in the next 24 months, a shortwave radio station will be put into operation, that efforts are being made to establish a mixed-property national news agency, and that studies are underway to create a national information system. Monge also said that this year the Catholic Church will inaugurate two radio stations of the Radio Catolica network, in Santa Clara de San Carlos and Santa Cruz de Guanacaste.

TWO NICARAGUAN SOLDIERS CAPTURED NEAR BORDER

PA201830 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] This morning the civil guard detained two members of Nicaragua's Sandinist People's Army [EPS] in (Mejico de Upala), 400 meters from the border. The two men have been identified as Miguel Garcia Rosales, 24, and Miguel Escoria Palma, 29. They were taken to San Jose after being interrogated by the National Security Agency [ASN] Intelligence Directorate.

According to Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano, the two Nicaraguans were wearing military uniforms and carrying AK-47 weapons. The two Sandinists apparently entered our territory while pursuing several counterrevolutionaries. All available information on the investigation of the two EPS members has been declared confidential. Garcia and Escoria have been turned over to the ASN.

GUERRILLAS SENTENCED, DEPORTATION RECOMMENDED

PA210436 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] San Jose, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- An Argentine and three Central Americans who were members of a guerrilla group affiliated with the Salvadoran groups were sentenced today by a superior criminal court in this capital to 12 and 10 years in prison respectively "for international terrorism and violation of human rights."

The alleged leader of the group, Argentine Jose Carmelo Sbezzi Maldonado, received a 12-year sentence, while the Central Americans, Manuel Ibarra, Juan Carlos Murillo, and Miguel Angel Garcia Moreno were sentenced to 10 years.

The judges of San Jose's superior criminal court, first section, acquitted Jose Rene Navas Estupinan and Maria del Carman Rivera Argueta, both Salvadorans. Sergio Hernandez Sancho, a Costa Rican, was also acquitted.

The sentence included a recommendation from the executive branch asking that the defendants be pardoned for the rest of the time they are to serve, on the condition that they be immediately deported and that pertinent immigration measures be taken to prevent their future reentry in the country.

17 USSR OFFICIALS LEAVE COUNTRY AS ORDERED

PA211839 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 15 May 83 p 4A

[Text] It has been reported at the Foreign Ministry that 17 USSR officials have left the country in the last 6 months at the request of the Monge Administration. Only eight employees remain; six of them are embassy officials and the other two belong to the commercial mission.

Early last November, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez asked the Russians to leave, declaring that he would not recognize a protocol signed in Moscow in 1970 that stated that 25 officials could reside here.

Volio indicated that Costa Rica did not accept that protocol and ordered the departure of the 17 officials and their wives. However, they did not depart immediately, leaving in accordance with their own requirements.

The USSR ambassador to Costa Rica had not yet been appointed when it was announced that the Russians would leave the country. It was reported in December that Yuriy Pavlov would be the ambassador. He presented his credentials to President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez on 23 December.

Pavlov was accompanied by his wife, Valentina Pavlova. The other officials and their wives who will stay here are adviser Yuriy Gorojov and Alla Gorojova; Second Secretary Alexandre Gladtskov and Lubov Gladstkova; and Third Secretary Serguei Evtiujin and Luibov Evtiugina.

Others who will stay are Boris Briunshkov, in charge of cultural affairs, and Tatiana Briunshkova; and Valentin Chekanov, Ambassador Pavlov's personal secretary.

Alexandr Karpov and his wife Irma Karpova work at the commercial mission, where Karpov is the director. Andrei Ivanov is the commercial mission's engineer.

CONTADORA OBSERVERS ARRIVE FOR INSPECTION TOUR

PA230036 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2341 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 22 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The civilian and military observers sent by the "Contadora Group" to inspect the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua arrived in this capital at 1620 (2200 GMT) today.

The eight civilians and four militarymen from Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico met this weekend in Panama to agree on how to conduct their work beginning this coming Tuesday. The delegates were greeted at the Juan Santamaria International Airport by acting Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters and protocol officials.

The Colombian mission is composed of two former ministers, Aurelio Caicedo Ayerbe (education) and Enrique Vargas Ramirez (public works), accompanied by Brigadier General Jesus Arias Cabrales and Colonel Humberto Gomez. The Venezuelan civilian observers are Enrique Aristiguieta Gramcko and Humberto Maio Negretti, and they are accompanied by General Ivan Castellanos.

The Mexican observers are Sergio Gonzalez Galvez and Ernesto Madero Vasquez, not accompanied by any military personnel; while the Panamanian civilian observers are Juan Manuel Castulovich and Leonardo Kam, accompanied by Captain Daniel Delgado.

The special observers arrived aboard a Venezuelan Air Force plane and were greeted at the ramp by Foreign Minister Peters and Fernando Berrocal, minister of the presidency. The mission members are staying at one of the hotels in this capital, where they will have the rest of the afternoon free.

Tomorrow the representatives from Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela will have breakfast with Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, who will stress the wish of Costa Rica to maintain peace through respect for others' opinions, self-determination of the peoples, and observing total neutrality in the internal affairs of other nations.

The civilian and military observers of the four countries will hold a meeting at noon tomorrow with the State Security Council, coordinated by Vice President Armando Arauz Aquilar.

At that meeting they will define the manner in which they will conduct a thorough inspection of the 320-km border with Nicaragua. They will begin this week-long task on Tuesday aboard a helicopter, with the aim of reporting to the foreign ministers of the group who will met 28-30 May in Panama City with their Central American colleagues.

HAVANA ON ALLEGATIONS OF ANTI-SANDINIST CAMPS

PA220207 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Vicente Jaenz and Jose Adrian Salguero, two peasants who fled Costa Rica to find refuge in Nicaragua, have charged that the armed bands that operate against the Sandinist revolution have three large farms in Costa Rican territory where they run their camps.

The added that the counterrevolutionaries move freely in the Upala border area and frighten Costa Rican peasants. The two refugees explained that the traitor Eden Pastora established his camp on a farm owned by Guillermo Perez Baltodano, who has ties with former Somozist guardsmen. Another farm where counterrevolutionaries live is the so-called Argentina farm, the peasants stressed.

EL SALVADORVIDES CASANOVA ADDRESSES TREASURY POLICE FORCES

PA201147 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 May 83

[Excerpts] Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova paid a visit to the Treasury Police headquarters this morning during which he noted that the people's support, the most decisive factor in the struggle being waged, must be strengthened through courteous treatment; that the time for achieving peace in the country must be made as short as possible; and that the members of the military must undertake a great spiritual effort, for a backpack weighs less than the chains of slavery.

The officer held a closed meeting with Treasury Police Directory General Colonel Francisco Antonio Moran, officers and members of that corps; after which he addressed the Treasury Police officers and men, saying that respect for human rights must be observed through conviction and not because it is imposed. Here is a brief report on Vides' visit:

[Unidentified reporter] At this moment, General Vides Casanova and Colonel Vides addressed all of the Treasury Police members, he said that the topics discussed behind closed doors would be revealed by the officers and NCO's.

[Begin Vides recording] I am pleased to visit the Treasury Police headquarters. I am here to present a cordial salute on behalf of the Armed Forces military high command and to make some suggestions, so that you may better carry out your duties. I have talked at length with your chiefs and officers, who will later relay in detail some of the most salient aspects of the topics we discussed this morning.

My direct message to you is to ask you for your cooperation in ensuring that our actions always fall within military regulations and the law. We remind you that the real heroes of the struggle that we are currently waging are the people and our Armed Forces, and that our security corps and troops must always serve the people and respect their human rights in all of our actions, as I previously said, not because this is imposed on us but on the basis of our own convictions.

You can rest assured that the behavior of our armed corps, in the sense of treating everyone with courtesy, will represent a guarantee for all of the people, who have helped us the most during the present conflict. It is also appropriate to mention that, under current circumstances, the people's support is as important as any military aid or the effective use of weapons. In this sense, I told the officers that we, though a poor nation, have something important to offer; the kindness with which we must treat our people. The behavior of each of you in your daily acts in fulfillment of your obligations will gain a sympathizer with the Armed Forces, a new friend for the Armed Forces. This way we will strengthen the people's support, which is the decisive fact in our current struggle. [end recording]

The defense minister also requested understanding of efforts that will be demanded at a given moment, because this demand will be an attempt to shorten the time necessary to achieve peace.

His words were as follows: [Begin Vides recording] I urge you to continue to work as before, while understanding that your superior officers will demand even greater efforts from you at a given moment, because the country needs those efforts. Your officers will relay information to you, telling you that we will begin to work at a specified moment in the near future in a [words indistinct] way, until we solve our present problem.

We will try to reduce the time necessary to achieve peace in the country. We will have to make many sacrifices, but I believe that the moment for this has arrived and that the country needs it.

We are currently defending our country's sovereignty, our families' right to live in their homes, our children's right to attend college and our right to have a country in which to live. I believe that since we have our garrisons and a budget that supports us, we will raise our morale to an even higher level. Our conduct gives us high morale, and this is the time to do what we must for our country.

We must never let what happened to the Nicaraguans, who must now recover their country, happen to us. We have the means to do it; we want to do it. Our morale will never be lowered because, in this war against subversion, morale is either lowered the first time around -- as was the case in Nicaragua -- or it is never lowered. We have learned to live with all kinds of sacrifices and we have responded well to our people. [end recording]

Later General Vides Casanova stressed that if El Salvador falls like Nicaragua did, all of Central America will fall. His words: [Begin recording] We must show the communists that this is the first country in which they will fail. Once they fail here in El Salvador, (?we will make them retreat) and they will fail in Nicaragua and in other parts [words indistinct]. However, if we let El Salvador fall, the issue will become more complicated. All of Central America would fall and there would subsequently be even more delicate complications.

On our behalf we have our people's alliance. Despite all setbacks, despite the bombs and the destruction of buses, the people have always responded to us.

We must be (?aware) that the people support our sacrifice. We must help them pull through. We must protect our peasants so that they can plant their crops; we must treat them with the necessary education and courtesy. We must also protect our businessmen and our industrialists, because it is they who produce so that this country can advance.

In short, we must treat all Salvadorans alike. We must stay free of all partisan politics and we must dedicate ourselves to our work. We have to make a great effort to pull the country through. I don't think we can afford to dedicate our efforts to any activities that are not strictly military. [end recording]

DUARTE, IN CARACAS, GIVES VIEWS ON PRESIDENCY

PA201930 Paris AFP in Spanish 0223 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] Caracas, 19 May (AFP) -- Former Salvadoran President Napoleon Duarte said today shortly after arriving in Caracas that the people of El Salvador must learn the lesson of "not being deceived by the tricks and ill-will of the extreme right."

The former Christian Democratic president, who was unseated in the last constituent elections by a rightwing coalition, is again presidential candidate in the next Salvadoran elections. Duarte arrived in Caracas from Washington, noting that his primary objective if he is elected president will be "to search for peace and, above all, engage in reconstruction after the problems of violence are eliminated in El Salvador."

Regarding the guerrillas, he said that "they have devised a strategy whereby they land propaganda blows or, on other occasions, attempt to land strictly military blows. I believe that in propaganda they have the advantage of acting by surprise, but they are not doing too well in the strictly military blows. Therefore, one must distinguish between what they are doing for propaganda and what they are doing to advance the war," he noted.

He indicated that at this moment "the situation is far more delicate than when I was in the government. But because I am optimistic, I think that there are many possibilities for solution and if we reach power, we will begin with a plan for peace."

He underlined that the causes of the crisis in El Salvador "are poverty, injustice, abuse of authority, and governments which have shirked responsibility and lack of the political will to face up to problems."

"I seek to reach power to apply that political will capable of facing the problems of violence, abuses of authority -- both civilian and military -- and, basically, to search for peace for all sectors, whether right or left, to have a political role in the country, because they are all Salvadorans and they all have the right," he stated.

Duarte arrived in Venezuela on a tour "of several countries" to speak with my friends and with the people about my country's problems, with the idea of finding out how they feel and the international concepts that are significant for a person who seeks to take over the reins of his country."

It is almost certain that he will meet with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, also a Christian Democrat, who supported his government against wind and tide. Duarte said that he will meet here "with everyone I can."

The former Salvadoran president stated that this is why he visited Washington, to hear viewpoints in the United States about El Salvador. He attended a conference last night in which the five panel members included Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. He said he also heard views of the State Department, the Pentagon, the Republicans, and the Democrats, although he did not cite any.

Duarte's arrival here coincided with the presence of Ricardo Alfredo Maida (of the Democratic Action Party), president of the Salvadoran Central Elections Council, and council members Armando Rodriguez, (National Conciliation Party) and Roberto Meza (Christian Democratic Party).

They are charged with organizing the Salvadoran elections with Rafael Hasbun (Arena, Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson's party) and Eliseo Rovira (Salvadoran Popular Party). The three visitors will stay in Caracas until Sunday seeking the advice of the Venezuelan Supreme Electoral Council for the Salvadoran elections.

COL SIGIFREDO OCHOA PEREZ ON ARMED FORCES UNITY

PA230152 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Colonel Ochoa has said that the reunification of the Army is a reality with the new defense minister. In an interview granted to this newscast, Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa Perez, the military attache of the Salvadoran Embassy in the United States, said that with the appointment of General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, the unification of the Armed Forces will be a reality in the next few months.

The officer said that the unification of the Armed Forces is urgent and will be beneficial to achieve the solution of the internal problems of this small Central American nation. Asked his opinion about the resignation of General Jose Guillermo Garcia, he said that it had been necessary for quite some time. He also said that Defense Minister Gen Vides Casanova is a very capable officer.

Asked his opinion on other political and military topics, Col Ochoa Perez said that he has promised that he will not make statements on affairs that fall under the specific responsibility of other officials who can make their own statements.

TROOPS DEPLOYED TO GUARD HYDROELECTRIC DAMS

PA230134 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] On Friday, the Army began an operation to protect hydroelectric dams. For 2 days, some 1,500 members of the Armed Forces have been deployed to guard the country's two main dams in the north. The 5 November and Cerron Grande dams are being constantly guarded by land and Air Force units.

Details obtained by this newscast indicate that the Armed Forces are constantly guarding nearby areas and towns linked by roads to the country's two most important hydroelectric dams. Military sources who were consulted today said that so far everything is calm, and that no resistance has been found in the areas near the dams.

COPREFA REPORTS ON 'ROUTINE' ARMY OPERATIONS

PA202252 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 19 May 83 p 2

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, has reported that soldiers from Army garrisons in Morazan, San Miguel, Usulután, San Vicente, and Santa Ana are participating in antiguerrilla operations in a broad area within their respective jurisdictions. Based on reports, these simultaneous actions are being carried out following routine tactics.

According to reports, the Commando Training Center [Centro de Instrucción de Comandos] based in San Francisco Gotera mobilized its troops in northern Morazan to continue the search-and-destroy operation aimed at eliminating extremists cells. Coprefa spokesman said that these are routine activities, and are not part of any special plan. The spokesmen added that there are no permanent troops concentrated in northern Morazan. Units working in this region, as well as those in other parts of the country, are subject to relief at any time. This is why members of the Bellosa Battalion were relieved by members of the Atlacatl Battalion, after they completed a specific time of action.

The other operations are being conducted in the following manner: Troops from the 3d Infantry Brigade of San Miguel and the 4th Military Detachment of Usulután are mobilizing in the area comprising Jiquilisco, Tierra Blanca, San Agustín, Estanzuelas, etc. Troops from the 5th Infantry Brigade of San Vicente are operating on the slopes of the Chichontepec Volcano, in a new action begun 2 nights ago. Soldiers from the 2d Infantry Brigade of Santa Ana continue their operations near Los Apoyos and in other rural areas. Special troops of the 1st Infantry Brigade (San Carlos Military Garrison) also continue combing the Guazapa Hill heights and areas near Suchitoto, San Jose Guayabal, Cinquera, Jutiapa, Tejutepeque, Cerron Grande, etc.

Coprefa spokesmen concluded by saying that all these military actions are aimed at "softening up " guerrilla groups.

ARMY, EXTREMISTS CLASH; BLACKOUT REPORTED

PA201357 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 18 May 83 p 3

[Excerpt] San Miguel, 18 May -- For 1 and 1/2 hours, during a storm and in the dark of night, members of the 3d Brigade fought a large number of extremists in Hacienda Monte Grande. According to the reports, the fighting began at 2200, 2 km from this place on the Pan-American Highway. No reports have been released on the number of casualties suffered during the long clash, which ended at 2330.

The terrorists also blew up three high voltage towers near the Cuscatlan Bridge. This caused a blackout that will probably continue, unfortunately, because three other big blasts were heard last night in the area between Mercedes Umana and Villa El Triunfo.

COPREFA REPORTS REBEL ATTACK ON TENANCINGO

PA220344 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 21 May 83 pp 4, 15

[Text] A group of terrorists dressed in uniforms similar to those used by army soldiers invaded Tenancingo 2 nights ago and robbed the citizens. The Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] reported that the guerrillas entered town at 2100 and sacked local stores. They took food, money and household items.

The terrorists led the people to believe that they were soldiers, but military sources said that soldiers never carry out actions against the people and that their discipline is very strict. In addition, Coprefa added that a group of guerrillas machinegunned a Red Cross vehicle when it was traveling through a place known as La Pedrera in Usulután.

The same terrorists harassed Jiquilisco for several hours, but this attack was repelled by armed forces troops who forced them to flee. No army casualties were reported. It was reported from San Francisco Gotera that two terrorists surrendered to the authorities with their rifles, seeking the protection of the amnesty law issued recently.

Many terrorists are turning themselves in to the authorities in various parts of the country. According to Coprefa, the guerrillas have said that they are tired of wandering aimlessly in the mountains, going hungry, and enduring humiliations from their foreign commanders.

ARMY OPERATION CONTINUES IN NORTHERN MORAZAN

PA230307 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] For the fifth consecutive day, military operations by ground units supported by reconnaissance and bombing from airplanes are continuing in northern Morazan. Reports indicate that units of the Atlacatl Battalion, the San Francisco Gotera Commando Detachment, and other military garrisons are continuing their advance to the town of Perquin and San Fernando after overcoming obstacles encountered during their advance to the towns of Meanguera and Jocoaitique.

According to the reports, the Army has sustained 7 dead and wounded, and about 10 civilians -- presumably guerrillas -- have been killed in the 5 days of armed actions in northern Morazan Department.

HAVANA ON U.S. LOAN, NUMBER OF CIVILIAN DEATHS

PA201849 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The U.S. Government has granted a new \$7.2 million loan to the Salvadoran regime on extremely easy terms. The credit, according to information released in San Salvador, is payable in 40 years with a 10-year grace period and at interest rates of only 2 and 3 percent.

Meanwhile, in San Salvador, the Salvadoran Archbishopric's legal assistance office reported that in the first 4 months of this year, 1,961 persons were slain by the repressive troops of Alvaro Magana's regime, raising the total to over 45,000 victims of repression since October 1979. The same report confirmed that over 18 military operations by the Armed Forces have produced countless civilian deaths.

GUATEMALA

QUEZALTENANGO RADIO STATION OWNERS MURDERED

PA212157 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] Consternation prevails today among Guatemalan broadcast media sectors due to the murder of the owners of Radio Fraternidad, located in Quezaltenango, some 200 km west of Guatemala City. The station owners were 48-year-old Victor Manuel Morales, his 53-year-old brother Benito, and Benito's 25-year-old son, Antonio.

The corpses were found yesterday near Quezaltenango, and showed signs of blows, bullet holes, and the so-called coup de grace. They had also been gagged with plastic tape.

The crime was apparently committed as the victims were going to their homes in the nearby town of Cantel.

According to a report published by the newspaper EL GRAFICO, the radio station had previously been interfered with by strange signals broadcasting reports on the guerrilla groups operating in the western sector of the country.

ARMY CHIEF DENIES PLANS TO INVADE BELIZE

PA211630 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2241 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Gen Hector Lopez Fuentes, chief of the Army General Staff, announced today that "Guatemala will not invade Belize" because "we feel that the negotiating table is the best path."

The high-ranking military chief made this statement when asked by local journalists about the fear recently expressed in Washington by Belizean Premier George Price that "the Guatemalan Army might invade our territory and that, for this reason, U.K. troops will continue to be stationed in Belize."

"The Guatemalan Army is currently engaged, body and soul, in the development of vast civic action programs. For this reason, we are not planning to invade Belize," Lopez Fuentes stressed.

While indicating that the "negotiating table" is the best path for Guatemala, the general dismissed the possibility that "the path of arms" might be a way to resolve Guatemala's claim over that territory. "However," he added, "we will never stop claiming our historical and geographical rights over that area, which will continue to be Guatemalan until a solution that satisfies both sides is found."

"As for Price's statement," he added, "it does not even merit comment, because this has always been some sort of bogey with which he intends to convince the world of his allegations, while posing as a martyr. The facts, however, are quite different."

The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry endorsed this stand today when it noted that "the bogey of an invasion of Belize by our troops is the strategy that Belizean Premier George Price has always used to keep the U.K. troops and their foreign exchange."

"The fact is," the source went on, "that the permanent presence of over 1,300 U.K. soldiers, who earn a monthly salary of about \$3,000 each, plus the maintenance expenses that England pays are a good source of foreign exchange for Belize."

For all of these reasons, the source added, it makes sense for Price to continue raising the "old bogey of an invasion."

The Foreign Ministry also noted that Guatemala will always be open to dialogue, and it reiterated that Rios Montt's government no longer wants all of Belize's territory, only the district of Toledo. Price's administration, however, has completely rejected this claim.

FINANCE MINISTER ANNOUNCES TAX REFORM PACKAGE

PA201657 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0743 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 May (DPA) -- Last night over a television network, Guatemalan Finance Minister Leonardo Figueroa Villate announced a "package of measures" that constitutes the tax reforms that the government will enact soon to reactivate the country economically, to discourage tax evasion and to fight recession.

The "tax package" includes amendments to the law on the income taxes and fiscal incentives for production and exports, a value added tax (VAT), selective taxes on the consumption of nonessential goods, a tax on alcoholic beverages, and exist tax, cigarette taxes, customs duties [valoraciones aduaneras], the modification of monthly payments for treasury licenses and the elimination of minor taxes and duties.

The objectives of the economic policy embodied in the tax reforms are to encourage production and improve the competitiveness of export items; to increase fiscal revenues, in order to increase the government's investment capacity; and to support the balance of payments, as well as the quetzal's parity with the U.S. dollar.

Figueroa Villate emphasized that only an increase in production and in the country's exports can generate more jobs and well-being for all Guatemalans. He added that an increase in fiscal revenues will permit the allocation of more resources to the country's poorest sectors through health, education and housing programs in which "the private sector does not invest because they are not profitable activities."

Figueroa Villate said that it is necessary to encourage exports, to attract more capital and to rationalize imports through a reduction in the consumption of non-essential goods, if the balance of payments is to be improved. This would lead to a strengthening of the quetzal's parity to the U.S. dollar, the minister noted. He stressed that this package will update the country's tax laws, which are obsolete and lead to tax evasion, adding that one of its main purposes is to encourage economic activity by granting benefits to the nation's productive sectors.

Finally, he referred to the country's domestic and foreign debts, noting that the domestic debt is \$1.63 billion and the foreign debt \$757 million, for a total of \$2.387 billion.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTS ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL

PA211701 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2203 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 20 May (ACAN-EFE) -- According to official sources, Guatemala's Supreme Court of Justice has appointed and installed the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, which will be in charge of enforcing the electoral laws during the implementation of political freedom. Yesterday, the Supreme Court appointed and immediately installed the Electoral Tribunal's five magistrates. It also announced the names of the five alternate magistrates.

The magistrates are Justo Morales Merlos, Arturo Herbrugar Asturias, Oscar Barrios Castillo, Gonzalo Menendez de la Riva, and Manuel Ruano Mejia. The appointment of three professional lawyers as tribunal magistrates has been welcomed by various Guatemalan professional associations.

ORPA OVERRIDES RADIOS, CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK

PA201715 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Radio Continental and Centroamericana radio stations were overridden by the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] guerrilla group, which claimed credit in its transmission for attacking a military convoy, the police reported today. The incident occurred on Wednesday, when a military police convoy was attacked. While an army spokesman said that six soldiers were wounded, ORPA claimed credit in its clandestine broadcast for inflicting 30 casualties on the Army, including dead and wounded.

HONDURAS

AMBASSADOR ORTEZ ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA200435 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2115 GMT 19 May 83

[Speech by Enrique Ortiz Colindres, Honduran Ambassador to the UN, before the UN Security Council on 19 May 1983 -- broadcast by Sercano Network -- live or recorded]

[Text] Distinguished President: Honduras will not reinstitute the debate. Solely for state purposes will I state my government's position since it was the country accused by the sister nation of Nicaragua through its Sandinist Government.

In listening to the statements by the Nicaraguan foreign minister, I noticed that he made a mistake in using one word which he later corrected. This word is the exact difference between his country and mine. He makes a mistake when he confuses the word to respect [acatar] with the word to attack [atacar]. We Hondurans put on the record that we respect 100 percent the extraordinary effort made by this honorable Council in displaying all its efforts to seek a peaceful solution in accordance to the means established within the UN Charter, as well as with all its jurisprudence. On previous occasions and in previous speeches I read statements defending my government in regard to the attacks to which we are again subjected by [words indistinct]. I only reiterate these so that it will go down on the record that my country did not keep silent in face of the new masked threat of war that has just been made.

We would like to make a cordial request to our Nicaraguan brothers. Mr President, members of the Council, I believe that when there is a real desire to achieve an objective and when the good faith of the international agreements is used, it is very easy to reach an agreement. Now that the Council has placed its faith and trust in the Contadora subregional group, they are creating the organization that we must use. Therefore, with true political and diplomatic responsibility we must believe and give credibility to those countries that are making a sincere effort to help. At this moment, when the highest UN organization is making a recommendation to us, we, as Hondurans, cannot pass a priori judgement on the future failure and the return to this organization. [sentence as heard] We therefore urge the people of Nicaragua, whom you, Mr Foreign Minister, represent, that on 28, 29 and 30 May we sit at a table not just to enjoy a frugal lunch at which we are prohibited from speaking bilaterally or regionally because this is not established within the procedures. As a priest you must understand, in greater depth, what makes up a dialogue. We Hondurans interpret dialogue as a clean mental attitude during which we listen to the speaker, attentively listen to his comments and justifications and do this with an emotional attitude of wanting to penetrate and understand the heart and brain of the other person; a good and pure solution based on preserving the good faith of the states in negotiation.

Mr Minister, we have crossed words many times but believe me when I say that I have served your country for 15 years and I am willing to continue serving it. If we are to make fervent recommendations to our governments so that in good faith we may try to restructure, within the Contadora Group, a final solution to our controversy, I pray to God, in whom you believe more than in the copied phrase of fatherland or death [changes thought] I believe one can forge a fatherland to live in rather than thinking of dying for that sacrosanct concept.

I appreciate the Council's allowing me to make this short speech. Despite my deep desire to continue talking. I believe that it is now up to the Contadora Group to listen to the two parties, listen to the rest of the Central Americans and, God willing, there will be no need to return to this forum. Our spirit will be one of total conciliation, respect, and good sense.

Regarding this honorable Council's concern over a military confrontation between Nicaragua and Honduras, I wish to reiterate once more that this military confrontation will never be caused by my country's government or armed forces. God willing, the respectable and prudent men of Nicaragua will consolidate their feelings and analyze, among themselves, the meaning of the people's right to self-determination and the principle of nonintervention. Thank you, Mr President.

DNI DIRECTOR ON PROTECTION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

PA210249 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 20 May 83 p 14

[Text] "We are in a state of alert to protect our country's infrastructure. The nine commanders of Nicaragua's FSLN are constantly threatening to introduce subversion into Honduras and to attack us from inside the country," Major Juan Blas Salazar, chief of the National Directorate of Investigations (DNI), said yesterday.

He made this statement when asked about the measures of extreme vigilance which have been observed in Tegucigalpa and Comayaguela since early in the week.

Salazar explained that the operation was the result of an order that came from the Honduran Armed Forces (FFAA) command in an effort to protect public and private property in Honduras. "We are watching over bridges, highways, factories, access roads, and other properties important to the country's economy, such as the potable water dam and electrical stations," the DNI director explained.

He stressed that the police are on constant alert to prevent the entry of "terrorists-communists who could be sent by the Sandinist commanders according to the most recent threats against our democratic way of life." In conclusion, he said that these security operations will continue in effect not only in Tegucigalpa but in the republic's economically strategic areas.

NICARAGUABORGE MEETS WITH MEMBERS OF U.S. LAWYERS' GROUP

PA202238 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] Yesterday, Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, interior minister, met at the Silvio Mayorga building with a group of U.S. lawyers who are visiting Nicaragua to learn about our revolutionary process and the difficult situation we are currently experiencing. The delegation is composed of over 10 members of the Committee of Lawyers Against U.S. Intervention in Central America and is headed by David Rockwell, who told Borge: We have been struggling for over 50 years for respect for human rights in the United States. Rockwell said the lawyers' visit is aimed at keeping their government from making the same mistake in Nicaragua that it made in Vietnam.

The interior minister told them that qualitative breakthroughs have been achieved regarding human rights and the administration of justice despite the physical and human limitations faced by the revolution. He also told them there is freedom of expression for everybody in the country but such freedom must not be used against the people's interests.

BORGE TO FILE \$5 MILLION SUIT AGAINST REAGAN

PA212355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2326 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Managua, 21 May (ACAN-EFE) -- A \$5-million suit against U.S. President Ronald Reagan, whose government refused to grant a visa to Interior Minister Tomas Borge to enter that country, is taking shape in this capital.

The suit will be presented in the United States by U.S. attorney Theodor M. Lieverman, who is a member of a delegation of the "Committee of Lawyers Against Intervention" that is visiting Managua. Lieverman stated today that Minister Borge has given him power of attorney to file the suit, which if won would bring in \$5 million for institutions that care for poor children in Nicaragua.

The ranking Nicaraguan official was recently invited to lecture at Johns Hopkins and Harvard universities, but the U.S. Embassy in Managua refused to grant him a visa. Lieverman said that to deny a visa to a Nicaraguan official with Borge's rank "is a shame" for the United States, in addition to being illegal, because the two countries maintain diplomatic and other normal relations.

D'ESCOTO ON UN COUNCIL RESOLUTION, U.S. VOTE

PA201600 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] United Nations -- Today, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto described the resolution passed by the UN Security Council as very important, but said that the decision is not equal to the events taking place in Central America.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister added that if the gravity of the situation that has been revealed at the Security Council by the Nicaraguan Government is considered, such a resolution was the least the council could do.

Father d'Escoto pointed out that the United States was forced to vote for the resolution because it did not want to be isolated yet again, as has happened on past occasions whenever Nicaragua is discussed or when the Zionist crimes against Lebanon are raised. D'Escoto also said that the political price that the United States must pay every time it is isolated in this way is very high, a fact that may have influenced today's vote.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Minister said: We have not come to the council to discuss Hondurans' domestic situation, but to tell the international community that to the extent that Honduras continues to let Washington use it as an instrument with which to attack Nicaragua, the war that we want to avoid will increasingly become a reality.

Further D'Escoto comments

PA211456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Upon his return to our country today, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said that the U.S. vote in favor of the recent UN Security Council resolution does not represent a change in the U.S. Government's policy. He added that the resolution, which unanimously approved Nicaragua's charge that it feels threatened by the United States, is unprecedented in the history of that organization.

Commenting on the U.S. vote on behalf of the resolution, the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister said: [begin recording] If one considers that the United States is the aggressor, this resolution is very important. We would like to believe that the United States voted in favor of this resolution because it has considered a change in position or policy.

We would like to believe this, but we suspect that they merely weighed the political cost of remaining totally isolated, knowing as they did that this resolution would be approved by all of the other Security Council member countries.

Once the cosponsorship of the Nonaligned Caucus was ensured, the other countries that comprise that caucus -- Zimbabwe, Togoland, Zaire, Guyana, Nicaragua, Malta, Jordan and Pakistan -- [d'Escoto changes thought] once this cosponsorship was ensured, I repeat, it was almost certain that, with the exception of the United States, the other countries would also support the resolution. It seems to me that the United States realized this very well. Perhaps this is the only reason that they voted in favor of the resolution. However, it is still important that, for the first time in its history, the Security Council has issued a resolution on a situation presented, or on a charge made by one country against another country in the same hemisphere. This is the first such resolution in the Security Council's history. [End recording]

D'ESCOTO ASKS SELA MEETING ON SUGAR QUOTA CUT

PA212255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2114 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Caracas, 21 May (EFE) -- Nicaragua has requested the calling of a SELA meeting through its ambassador in Caracas, Roberto Leal Ocampo.

The ambassador passed along the request in a diplomatic note from Foreign Minister d'Escoto to the SELA board, based in Caracas.

Leal stated that the request was a result of the "coercive" measures adopted by the U.S. Government toward Nicaragua "in canceling virtually all its sugar quota, leaving only 6,000 tons of the former 58,000."

Regarding the work of the Contadora Group, the ambassador said he was optimistic, "especially considering the unity established around our cause at the UN Security Council, where the nonaligned countries drafted a document that, if vetoed by the United States would have demonstrated their lack of will to secure peace and stability in Central America."

He also said that he has hopes and expectations regarding the meeting of the "Group" and the Latin American foreign ministers, in view of the support shown by the United Nations and the EEC for the efforts of the Contadora Group.

MINISTRY CLAIMS DIPLOMAT KIDNAPPED BY RIGHTISTS

PA201340 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0816 GMT 20 May 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 20 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaragua has announced that a missing diplomat, who had reportedly deserted to Honduras, was actually kidnapped by rightwing guerrillas.

A Foreign Ministry communique reported yesterday that Managua has asked the Honduran Government to look into the whereabouts of Misael Brenes, Nicaraguan consul to Choluteca, which is located near the two countries' border.

Xiomara Jarquin de Brenes, the diplomat's wife, told the press by telephone that her husband had recently received death threats from rightwing guerrilla groups and she suspected that he had been kidnapped.

However, the Honduran Presidential Office reported today that Brenes requested political asylum in Honduras because he disagrees with the policy of the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua.

PAPER CHARGES DISCORD IN JUNTA, CLASHES REPORTED

PA211952 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 12 May 83 p 6

[Excerpts] The New Political Front

Responsible, well-informed sources that this paper has established in Managua -- sources that we cannot reveal, for obvious reasons -- have reported that a silent and intense internal struggle is taking place within the Sandinist Government Junta, which appeared to be completely uniform until recently.

Culture Minister Father Ernesto Cardenal has almost disappeared from the scene. Some rumors have it that after the visit to Managua by His Holiness Pope John Paul II, Cardenal wanted to return to the church, but this was prevented by the members of the Junta "because it would give a winning card to the Vatican and to Archbishop Obando y Bravo, who represents the counterrevolution." As a result, Father Cardenal is no longer seen, either at public events or in his office. He is, for all practical purposes, no longer serving in his position.

According to the same sources, Ramirez Mercado has lost almost all of his power and influence. His decisions are carried out only if the military men who have assumed all power in Managua, using the domestic warlike situation and the difficulties with Honduras as their excuse, agree with them. As for Father D'Escoto, although he continues to sign the Foreign Ministry's official documents, he has lost the power he had in the government altogether, though he has not been removed from his post for the same reasons that prevented Cardenal's removal.

Even within the group of military commanders, there are deep differences. One group struggles for supremacy over the other. On one side are the Ortega Saavedra brothers and on the other, Tomas Borge, each with his own retinue and his own followers.

As the result of this increasing decay, disorder and disorientation have begun to prevail. Efforts are being made to mask this situation through a massive propaganda campaign that is intended to keep the people inflamed, so that they cannot see what is really happening in high government echelons.

The Northern Front

The Sandinist Government sent a 500-man replacement contingent to the Jalapa and Nueva Segovia area yesterday. Coinciding with this announcement, official FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Foro] sources reported that they had killed 95 members of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) in two separate clashes, one at a place called Zalamai and another close to the village of El Mozote. According to the official report, in Zalamai, 1.5 km from San Fernando in Nueva Segovia, FDN groups ambushed three EPS transport vehicles headed for Achuapa with reinforcements. The three vehicles were attacked by a column led by Commander Jose Luis. During the ambush, two vehicles were totally destroyed and the EPS lost 45 men. Ten minutes after this ambush, other forces attacked another convoy in the jurisdiction of El Mozote and destroyed five EPS transport vehicles with bazooka fire. The EPS suffered 50 casualties, dead and wounded. The official FDN sources admitted that they lost four men in these two operations.

Informants stated that the two convoys were subjected to surprise attacks. The FDN had placed bazookas and .30 cal machineguns in strategic places selected after they had learned the convoys' routes. This information was reportedly given them by the local residents, who have been cooperating with them.

The Southern Front

It was also reported that a violent clash took place yesterday on the banks of the Maiz River, very close to the Nicaraguan Atlantic harbor of Bluefields.

In its communique No 12, Arde [Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] confirmed that the clash at the Maiz River lasted 14 hours. They engaged 180 Sandinists and inflicted 48 casualties, while admitting to having lost 12 men. The Sandinists fled aboard fishing craft that they boarded at Punta Gorda. A clash at INRA'S [Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute] La Union settlement was also reported yesterday. It proved successful for the anti-Sandinists, though no report on the number of casualties has been released.

Have Assassins Come to Costa Rica?

The Pro-Nicaragua Democratic Organization [Organizacion Democratica Pro-Nicaragua -- ODN] a group led in Costa Rica by Gabriel Ramos, among others, sent the papers a "public denunciation" yesterday in which it charges that "six specialists in terrorism and murder are in San Jose. The group is made up of two Nicaraguans and four Libyans, who entered Costa Rica from Nicaragua through the Juan Santamaria Airport. Their specific mission is to murder Commander Eden Pastora and Alfonso Robelo. These persons are currently staying at an embassy in San Jose." The communique does not state how the ODN obtained that information.

PAPER INTERVIEWS EDEN PASTORA IN SOUTH REGION

PY201720 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 15 May 83 p 5

[Undated interview with Commander Zero, Eden Pastora, by Luis Alejandro Salinas, LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, special correspondent, "Somewhere in the south of Nicaragua"]

[Text] [Question] You resigned from the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. Were there any reasons for this, other than your claim that the current government had betrayed the Sandinist ideals?

[Answer] The only reason is the one I have given. The Sandinist ideals have been betrayed. The current commanders have betrayed the ideals of Cesar Augusto Sandino and of the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] What are you talking about? Do you mean all the Sandinist commanders? Are you talking about all the Nicaraguan people who supported them?

[Answer] I am talking about the traitors. I am talking about the nine commanders who are ruling the revolution.

[Question] But it seems that the nine commanders have the support of the people, of the political, military and religious sectors. Don't you think that had this not been the case the government would have fallen by now?

[Answer] If you are talking about the situation in the north where pro-Somoza forces have entered the country you could be right. You are right. The people do not want to return to the past. With their invasion, the followers of Somoza have helped unite the people around the government. Why? Because no one wants to go back to the past. For this reason alone there has not been a mass desertion.

[Question] According to your theory, what is the situation in rural Nicaragua?

[Answer] Those who are helping Somoza's followers are preventing the people from overthrowing the dictatorship. The mistakes of the Somozists are backed up by the United States, an imperialist country.

[Question] Then you believe that the Reagan Administration has made mistakes in its policy toward Nicaragua?

[Answer] Of course. Mistakes which help justify the idiocies, stupidities and political mistakes of the nine commanders.

[Question] Then the things that are happening along the border with Honduras where the Somozists are fighting explains the support which the Sandinists are getting.

[Answer] This situation, and only this situation, gives rise to domestic unity and international support. What is it that our people fear? They fear a return to the past. This very fear is shared by several democratic governments of Latin America and Europe. So what happens? They give support to the current regime.

[Question] Do you believe that this situation could change. How could it tilt in favor of the counterrevolution?

[Answer] Listen, if all this was in our hands the situation would have been changed already. We would have solved the problem. But at this point and under the present circumstances, the solution is unfortunately in the hands of those who support Somoza's followers. The presence of Somozists prevents the people from rising and stops the good militarymen from revolting. This is why the democratic governments of Latin America and Europe have a shy, fearful attitude.

[Question] You are not thinking that at this point the laws that rule military actions follow their respective laws of politics?

[Answer] Of course. Military actions obey the laws of politics. Certainly.

[Question] According to what you are saying, the Sandinists are doing well now. No one has revolted in rural Nicaragua, either the military or the people.

[Answer] I'll tell you once more, Chilean. The laws of military actions obey the laws of politics. In case of a military insurrection, the people would obey the laws of politics. For this to happen the Somozists must leave Nicaragua.

[Question] You have said that you plan to get them out shooting. What does this mean? That you will operate with Somoza's ghost in the north and the unwanted U.S. fleet in the Atlantic as a backdrop. Besides, according to your own thesis you would go against current laws of politics.

[Answer] What does this all mean? It means that we have stopped talking and have gone into action.

[Question] I realize that you are beginning to use the language of a militaryman and not a politician, Commander Zero.

[Answer] Words are out of place, they confuse and even distract at this time.

[Question] Why do you say that your country is in the hands of a dictatorship?

[Answer] Nowadays it is in the hands of a new dictatorship. A leftist dictatorship. The dictatorship of the nine commanders who have ceased to be politicians and have become imbeciles who are making stupidities, as the world at large realized when the pope came to Nicaragua. The Holy Father came here and made the fruit ripen, as we say here, in just 4 hours. He showed the whole world what was really happening in our fatherland. He made it clear that here the government leaves no room for democracy. Just think that we, with 23 years of jungle struggle behind us, have been unable to convince the world of what was happening here in Nicaragua. A new stupidity of the government that attacked the holy father to his face, proved it.

[Question] What is the situation of the church in Nicaragua?

[Answer] It is badly split as you have been able to see. Its future fate, if things don't change, is bound to be that of the church in the Soviet Union. It will return to the catacombs, the same harassment the church in the Soviet Union endured under Stalin.

[Question] It would seem that the situation in Nicaragua is closely tied to the situation of Central America as a whole. Some say that this region will become a new Vietnam. If the Salvadoran guerrillas win, the situation will change radically. What do you think could happen in El Salvador?

[Answer] I believe that there will be no peace in El Salvador unless peace comes to Nicaragua first. It is also obvious that the fate of El Salvador is closely tied to our country.

[Question] The regime has foreign advisers, most of them Cubans. You have been extremely harsh with them but many fought together with you.

[Answer] Many of them are now the cause for intervention and death in Nicaragua. They will have to share the fate of all the foreigners who have tried to intervene in my country. They must leave this holy land. They will end up out or dead.

[Question] You feel that your former comrades of cause are traitors?

[Answer] Are you talking of the nine commanders? They are traitors. They betrayed the people. They brought a dictatorship to this country. They are undoubtedly traitors.

[Question] I was also talking about the foreigners who fought by your side when you were fighting against Anastasio Somoza. Many died in this struggle. Those who are still living and supporting the current regime, what should their fate be in your opinion?

[Answer] They must leave this holy soil. They must leave Nicaragua or they will end up dead.

FDN REPORTS PASTORA'S REJECTION OF ARMS OFFER

PA210139 Paris AFP in Spanish 0304 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 19 May (AFP) -- Former Commander Eden Pastora today rejected an offer of arms made by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), which is composed of former Somozist guards who have taken refuge in Honduras and are attacking northern Nicaragua.

In response to an appeal for help Pastora made in Costa Rica yesterday, the FDN affirmed that the anti-Sandinist "can have all the arms he needs" as soon as "he stops calling" the FDN members "Somozist guards."

Nevertheless, Pastora, who leads the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde), reiterated today on local television the question: "Who makes up the FDN general staff? He was referring to dictator Somoza's former officers.

Yesterday, Pastora called for help from the "Western democratic world" while swearing "in the name of God and my honor" that he had nothing to do with the FDN. There are international forces that want to have us be a distraction on the southern front while the FDN attacks in the north, but "we are not going to permit it," said Pastora yesterday.

Those forces, among which some of Pastora's followers included the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), do not permit arms to reach us, the former Sandinist leader said regretfully. He accused the Social Democratic leaders of Europe and the Caribbean of "neglect."

In a communique published in the newspaper LA REPUBLICA, an FDN spokesman identified only as the "man of the 1000," said that "if Pastora does not have arms it is because he does not want them, because, if he requests weapons from the FDN under a consistent concept, he will have them the next day."

"Let him stop calling up Somozist guards and he will not lack for arms," he said, adding that "less than 2 percent of the rank and file" of the FDN are former Somozist "guard privates."

"For some time talks have been held among the various groups fighting against the Sandinist government. Certainly there are disagreements, but not on basic issues.

"We thoroughly respect Commander Pastora, but unfortunately he is like all brilliant men; that is, if there is a christening, they want to be the newborn child and if there is a funeral, they want to be the deceased," he concluded.

Pastora, who is fighting the Nicaraguan Army and has camps in northern Costa Rica, said that he has 1,500 armed men but that another 15,000 to 20,000 are "clamoring for rifles."

PASTORA SAID TO WANT CONTROL OF SAN JUAN RIVER

PA212149 San Jose La PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 16 May 83 p 2

[By special correspondent Abelardo Garcia, "at the Nicaraguan border"]

[Excerpt] The guerrillas led by Eden Pastora are making great efforts to take control of the San Juan River in order to have a supply route other than the one from Costa Rican territory.

Currently, from a landing strip at a Costa Rican farm owned by a U.S. citizen, the counterrevolutionaries are sending arms, ammunition, and food to the troops fighting in Nicaragua, and also to guerrillas in camps on the Costa Rican side.

In order to supply their combatants, the anti-Sandinists especially use planes and helicopters. They supply their troops by air, even using parachutes.

Control over the San Juan River would allow them to have a supply line without having to use Costa Rican territory. For this reason those loyal to Pastora are intensely struggling to attain that objective.

According to reports from the banks of the San Juan River, anti-Sandinists have gained control of some strategic points along the riverbank on the Nicaraguan side.

However, they really have not advanced far enough in this direction, since a large part of the region is still under the control of the Sandinist military men.

EDEN PASTORA ESCAPES EPS AMBUSH UNHARMED

PA210400 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0157 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 21 May (DPA) -- Eden Pastora, who made headlines around the world as Commander Cero of the Sandinist revolution, the same revolution he is now fighting against, was nearly killed.

The Costa Rican newspaper LA REPUBLICA published this information in a front-page article.

The report explains that yesterday Eden Pastora led some 200 men in an attack on the Nicaraguan garrison of El Coral.

The report reveals that "after the guerrilla action, Pastora fell into an ambush laid by the 9th Infantry Battalion of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) and led by Commander Ivan Tercero, but Pastora managed to escape." The report adds that "this has been Pastora's most dangerous moment" and that the action "took place some 19 km from the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border."

TV REACTS TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S MIAMI VISIT

FL201524 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1150 GMT 20 May 83

[International commentary by Jose Fernandez Vilela of the Revista de la Manana staff and Javier Rodriguez of PRENSA LATINA]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez Vilela] Good morning, dear television viewers.

Taking another step in his anti-Cuban escalation, U.S. President Ronald Reagan will attend a ceremony today together with Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the city of Miami, Florida. He will give a speech marked by his strongly hysterical reaction against the Cuban revolution, which has been typical of him during his 3 years in government, and particularly in the past few weeks. A high-level propaganda campaign has been unleashed in which the U.S. President's taking an active part; being a former movie actor, he gives much importance to publicity.

According to press reports, today's ceremony may recall memories among elderly Cubans of some of those politicking activities of the 1940's or 1950's because of the great variety of personalities and institutions that will be present there. I believe, Javier that the only precedent for this event is the meeting that president Kennedy had in 1963 with the mercenaries routed at Playa Giron. In my opinion, the immediate aim is to keep up the anti-Cuban hysterics and simultaneously win the votes of the expatriates and like-minded people for the 1984 presidential elections.

[Rodriguez] Yes, Vilela. In the first place, I believe that it must be said that this is a new act of hostility against the Cuban people, against Cuba, on the part of President Reagan. This is not very surprising because it has been typical of his policy since his arrival in the White House. We are used to the fact that ever since he came to power, President Reagan has maintained a hostile attitude toward Cuba, a hostile attitude toward all progressive and democratic governments and countries in Latin America and the rest of the world. In fact, he has led U.S. foreign policy to the highest degree of conservatism and aggressiveness in its relations with the rest of the world.

There is no doubt whatsoever that President Reagan will feel very much at home when he meets with the Cuban counterrevolutionaries today because, after all, they share his own reactionary position and, in their hatred of the Cuban revolution, do not hesitate to put themselves at the service of the aggressive policy followed by the U.S. Administration against Cuba, as we have mentioned.

It should also be kept in mind that this is one of the administrations that have had the closest links with counterrevolutionaries from Cuba and from all parts of the world, who always have found protection in the United States for carrying out their criminal and terrorist activities against their own peoples. The United States has always encouraged and supported all those individuals and facilitated their activities against their homelands. There is the current case of Nicaragua. U.S. financial, military, and political aid is the fundamental basis allowing the former Somoza guards, the torturers and murderers of their people, to carry out punitive actions against Nicaragua from Honduran territory. The whole infrastructure has been provided by the United States in this case, as in many others we are aware of.

What we have said was proven a few hours ago by the pardon granted by President Reagan to Mr Eugenio Martinez, another notorious Cuban counterrevolutionary and terrorist who was sentenced by a U.S. court in 1972 for his participation in the great Watergate scandal; and that is, in the spying at the offices of the Democratic Party ordered by then President Richard Nixon, who had to resign because of the great scandal caused by that event. In another friendly gesture toward that type of individual, Mr Reagan recently granted a presidential pardon to Martinez, publicly sanctifying him by accepting that kind of illegal activity and making a friendly gesture toward an individual of that ilk.

[Fernandez Vilela] Is it true, Javier, that an official announcement of Eugenio Martinez' pardon will be made at today's event in Miami?

[Rodriguez] Yes, it is part of the show. It is necessary to point it out when a head of state commits an irresponsible act. In the case of Mr Reagan, this is something we are very much used to.

[Fernandez Vilela] Yes, it is part of his style. As I said a while ago, since President Kennedy met in 1963 with the mercenaries of the brigade that invaded us at Giron, no other president has taken such a step or decided to adopt that kind of attitude. This is typical of Reagan, who is now embarked on this anti-Cuban adventure together with his big lies about Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada and really about everything. I believe that it would be difficult to deprive Reagan of the title of the biggest liar of the United States this year. This is something that not just we are saying, for it is brought out by the U.S. press and scientific institutions as well.

[Rodriguez] I believe that President Reagan will probably feel very happy in his meeting today with old torturers, former embezzlers of the money of the Cuban people, all types of counterrevolutionaries and terrorists, just as happy as when he meets envoys from Pinochet, another friend of his, or Vietnamese or Polish reactionaries, or Somoza guards from Nicaragua. He feels very much at home at this type of meetings. All the same, I believe that today's show in Miami will cause -- I think it is already causing -- general repudiation by sensible people in the United States and Latin America, who see today's event in Miami, with the participation of the U.S. President, as a truly irresponsible act.

Radio Reaction

FL201857 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1803 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, fulfilling the saying of do unto others before they do unto you, again accused Cuba and the USSR of intervention in Central America.

In a speech delivered in Miami on the occasion of 20 May, the Yankee President expressed regret that the Cuban people had dismantled the pseudorepublic established that day in 1902 and had been dedicating themselves for many years to building a new society.

With his hackneyed reasoning and proofs that cannot be found anywhere, Reagan, in full electoral rhetoric, castigated the Democratic opposition in his country for not joining with him in his warmongering policies in Central America. Using the same deceitful arguments for the second time in less than 3 weeks, Reagan confirmed his administration's determination to provide complete support to the most reactionary regimes of the region.

TV Commentary

FL210200 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 83

[Commentary by Irma Caceres]

[Text] If the speech that President Ronald Reagan delivered just a few hours ago is of any use to us, it is precisely to demonstrate that the Washington administration continues to observe the same policy of meddling in Cuba's internal affairs that it did on 20 May 1902.

The U.S. ruler spoke today before a select group of Cuban politicians and counter-revolutionaries on the occasion of what Reagan called the anniversary of Cuban independence. In plain Spanish, we consider this anniversary to be the end of a period of stripping away the conquests which, since 1895, they had tried to take away from the Mambises, prime movers of the victory over Spain's military forces.

Eighty one years after the start of that neocolonial process practiced by the United States in Cuba until Cuba gained its true independence in 1959, the current White House President delivers a speech considered to be the most aggressive ever against this nation and its authorities.

Ronald Reagan, seeking electoral support and endorsement if his aggressive policy in Central America and the Caribbean, spoke in an offensive and slanderous tone before antisocial individuals in the city of Miami, headquarters of the U.S. underworld and a refuge for counterrevolutionaries from Central America and oligarchic families from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

The President repeated his old line of blaming Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Soviet Union for the problems faced by this region, a version which even U.S. congressmen and many sensible persons from that country no longer believe.

He was also lavish in trying to slander the domestic policies of the Government of Cuba with his anticommunist adjectives and did not fail to mention his intention to establish the ill-named Radio Marti. We can no longer ignore our hemisphere and merely hope that the best will happen, he said, and we quote, in clear approval of further meddling in the affairs of this region and in an open threat to the democratic aspirations of the peoples of this continent.

This speech on this date certainly reminds us of the old saying "it hit like a 20th of May" which, in the list of popular sayings, eloquently demonstrates repudiation in the neocolonial period started by the United States at that time.

This marks the second time in the last 3 weeks that Reagan has turned to this same theme of hurling threats against Central America and the Caribbean. We ask then, who is threatening whom? Who provides clear proof of meddling in the internal affairs of Cuba? Who threatens our tranquillity? I am certain that you, as well as I, have the answer.

VISIT BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCED

FL201147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has announced to France's Senate that he will visit Cuba soon.

In response to a question posed by a Socialist senator, Cheysson said, and we quote, Cuba has made a political choice which is not like ours, but it is one we respect. He noted that France and Cuba maintain cooperative relations in the economic and cultural fields.

FRENCH MINISTER ARRIVES VIA NEW AIR ROUTE

FL211625 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] French Minister of Transportation Charles Fiterman arrived today on an official visit aboard the Cubana de Aviacion flight that officially inaugurated the Havana-Paris-Havana route.

This is the third visit to Cuba by a French Minister since the electoral victory of President Francois Mitterrand. Precisely 2 days ago, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson announced before his country's Parliament that he will soon travel to Cuba on an official visit. Cheysson said his country and ours maintain cooperative relations in the economic and cultural fields as well as in the political field.

MANUEL MILLARES ATTENDS CEMA MEETING IN SOFIA

FL211650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] CEMA has reached agreement on a work plan for the multilateral or bilateral specialization and production of light industry goods, it was announced in Sofia by Cuban Minister of Light Industry Manuel Millares, who headed a delegation to the 40th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for that specialty.

This CEMA commission recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. In addition to being received by Bulgaria's chairman of the Council of Ministers, Grisha Filipov, Millares visited Bulgarian light industry factories in Sofia and Plovdiv.

RICARDO ALARCON MEETS WITH FRG OFFICIAL

FL210:15 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations, met in Bonn today with a senior official of the FRG Foreign Ministry, (Horst Telchik), and discussed international political issues and bilateral topics.

During the 1 and 1/2 hour meeting, (Telchik) expressed particular interest in developments in the Central American conflict and the prospects for success by the Contadora Group in its search for a peaceful solution in that region. Alarcon expressed interest in the European situation, particularly in the eventual deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

On the last day of their visit to the FRG, Alarcon and his delegation attended a luncheon hosted by the Parliament's Economic Cooperation Commission. The Cuban vice minister had been invited to visit the FRG by the Friedrich Ebert Social Democrat Foundation to speak at an international symposium on the topic, "Cuba in the 1980's."

RADIO STRESSES BENEFITS OF SOVIET COOPERATION

PA211720 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 83

[Station Commentary by Jose Leandro Rodriguez]

[Text] Recently, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas said in Moscow that his country's trade relations with the Soviet Union continue to play a decisive role in Cuba's economic plans and exemplify ties between countries of different developmental levels.

When cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba began 23 years ago, U.S. imperialism was trying to strangle the Cuban revolution by suspending its sugar quota. This measure was subsequently expanded into the economic embargo that the United States has maintained against our country for more than 2 decades.

Unlike economic agreements signed by the industrialized capitalist countries with developing countries, those signed by Cuba and the Soviet Union provide a basis for equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutual benefits.

The latest agreements indicate that the volume of bilateral trade for the last 5-year period exceeded \$23 billion. Cuba currently exports some 3 million tons of sugar, 20,000 tons of nickel, and various other products such as tobacco, cigars, liquor and citrus fruits to the USSR. In turn, the USSR guarantees the availability of fuels, scientific and technical cooperation, and an extensive range of equipment and consumer goods to Cuba.

The agreements signed with the USSR in 1972 have allowed the Cuban Government to draft plans for the development and expansion of the textile, energy, and oil-refining industries and for the exploitation of ferrous metallurgy, transportation and telecommunications. Thanks to the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation it receives from the USSR, Cuba is either building or modernizing over 160 industries.

In the area of sugar, Cuba's economic mainstay, the delivery of equipment and materials for the construction and installation of 21 mills will be completed during the 5-year period 1981-1985. Additional results of Cuban-Soviet cooperation are the construction the Havana fishing port, the Mariel and Rente thermoelectric plants, the Holguin factory that produces sugarcane harvesters, the technical expansion of the nickel industry, and fertilizer, textile, and other plants.

This year, Soviet-Cuban scientific and technical cooperation in the cultivation and processing of sugarcane, the overall utilization of lateritic minerals, the expansion of productivity in farming and stock production, the preparation of new means for plant protection, the overall development of transportation, and in the utilization of marine resources and solar energy will be deepened and enhanced.

At a time when humanlike is enduring the worse economic crisis in history, Cuban-Soviet relations are a clear example of how an economically powerful country can offer selfless assistance to another nation to enable it to raise its standard of living and emerge from underdevelopment.

UN RESOLUTION 'VICTORY' FOR SANDINISTS

PA201935 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 19 May 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] At the UN Security Council, Nicaragua has charged that attacks on its revolution are being perpetrated by counterrevolutionary groups sponsored by Yankee imperialism. U.S. Government representatives at the Security Council repeatedly respond that Washington has nothing to do with these affairs, even though important U.S. authorities have confirmed that the CIA and the Pentagon give support to the anti-Sandinist forces.

This reminds one of similar action taken 30 years ago when the democratic Guatemalan Government of President Jacobo Arbenz spoke at the United Nations to denounce the imperialist plans of aggression against Guatemala. Observers who have followed U.S. imperialism's attempts and maneuvers to hinder Nicaragua's access to the UN Security Council or who have heard the protests of innocence voiced by Washington's representatives at that forum remember the old tactics used by the United States against Guatemala almost 30 years ago.

Nevertheless, many things have changed in the last 30 years. The balance of forces favors those nations that support world peace and the sovereignty of peoples. The Yankee imperialists will be unable to impose their will this time. A draft resolution that will be submitted to the Security Council has already been released. The resolution expresses support for the efforts to find peaceful solutions to the Central American crisis by the Contadora Group made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama. The resolution reaffirms the right of Nicaragua and the other countries in the region to live in peace and security, free from all foreign interference, and urges the interested countries to fully cooperate with the Contadora Group's efforts through a frank and sincere dialogue. If the draft resolution is approved, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will be empowered to maintain close contacts with the Contadora Group in order to contribute to the praiseworthy objective of achieving political stability in the region.

Regardless of the final vote, a study of the Central American Situation by the UN Security Council is unquestionably a victory for the Sandinist revolution and the people. The nations in the Security Council have in fact admitted that Sandino's homeland is being attacked.

RODRIGUEZ DISCUSSES REGIONAL CONCERNS IN BOGOTA

PA210345 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, reiterated in Bogota that the demands of the IMF are catastrophic to the peoples and countries of Latin America because they worsen the social injustice that ruthless dictatorships are trying to maintain.

During a meeting of area personalities sponsored by ECLA and SELA, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez pointed out that the real problem of the region and of the Third World in general has been not knowing how to use their joint capacity to negotiate. He also said that the Malvinas conflict and many other experiences have proved the failure of individual negotiations with the European Common Market and have revealed U.S. determination to break the region's unity.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez also mentioned the embarrassing spectacle of certain Latin American countries that shamelessly divide the sugar quota among themselves that the United States denies to Cuba. The U.S. Government is again using this aggressive measure against Nicaragua.

With Cuba's small size and its proximity to the United States, it was impossible to foresee the decisive role it would play in the history of Latin America under the leadership of Fidel Castro, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said. In a biographic interview granted to the weekly magazine BOHEMIA, published in Havana, Rodriguez added that many people thought that the revolutionary flame in Latin America would be lighted by one of the big countries that was in a better geopolitical position to resist attacks from the U.S. Government.

Nearing his 70th birthday, the Communist leader recalled his visit to the Sierra Maestra in 1958, which he said allowed him to evaluate Fidel Castro's political scope in all its magnitude. Rodriguez said there are men who influence world events and, to some extent, contribute to shaping them. In this respect, he referred to Lenin in the USSR and to Fidel Castro in Latin America.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez referred to his own bourgeois origin, his education in a Jesuit school, and the extraordinary impact that the defense of the Spanish Republic and the nationalization of the oil industry in Mexico by President Lazaro Cardenas had on his generation.

Finally, he described himself as a militant who for 50 years had tried to become a Communist, which he still has not been able to do. He said, however, that although there are many things he has not been able to enjoy, he cares more for the cause of the Cuban people and socialism. Rodriguez said that he has no regrets and feels no nostalgia.

Returns From Bogota

PA221936 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has returned to Havana from Bogota, Colombia, where he participated in a meeting of Latin American personalities on the world economic crisis and its repercussions on our America.

The meeting was sponsored by ECLA and the OAS and was attended by over 20 area personalities.

During his speech at the meeting in Bogota, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that the current structure of international relations is the real and fundamental cause of the external factors that establish the conditions for Latin America's critical internal economic situation.

GOVERNOR OF MEXICAN STATE VISITS HAVANA

FL211553 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Eng. Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, governor of the Mexican State of Michoacan, has arrived in our country accompanied by a delegation to participate in the festivities commemorating the 66th [as heard] birthday of the late Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas.

Faustino Perez, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cuban-Mexican Friendship Association, welcomed the delegation at the Jose Marti International Airport.

As part of the activities honoring the outstanding Mexican fighter for peace, 41st Avenue of the Playa Municipality, Havana City Province, will be renamed for the great former Mexican president and great friend of Cuba, by resolution of the People's Government of Havana City Province.

TRAINING OF DOMINICANS, BARBADIANS IN PUERTO RICO

PA220230 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] According to the Puerto Rican news agency INFORMACION CARIBENA, Dominican and Barbadian soldiers are being trained under the guidance of U.S. advisers at a military base located near Santiago de Salinas in southern Puerto Rico. This news agency reported that infantry, artillery, and airborne troops are participating in maneuvers in addition to U.S. armed forces detachments.

The source warned that the colonial authorities of San Juan are not hiding the interventionist intentions of these military maneuvers, which involve a mock attack on a Caribbean country.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

FL191446 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo, has received the Nicaraguan Sandinist youth delegation "19 de Julio" headed by National Coordinator (Carlos Carrion), at Central Committee headquarters. The meeting was also attended by Carlos Lage, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Union of Young Communists (UJC), and Abelardo Alvarez, head of the Central Committee's Organization Department.

LIBYAN EMBASSY REITERATES SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PA210343 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] The Libyan Embassy in Cuba issued a communique reiterating its decision to give all solidarity and aid to the Nicaraguan people, who are the target of covert aggression by the United States and its puppets in Central America. The communique mentions the recent detention in Brazil of the Libyan planes that were on their way to Nicaragua. The document also mentions the imperialist campaign unleashed in relation to this incident.

The communique says that the imperialist aid to the bands of former Somozist guardsmen and its intervention in Central America will not be passively accepted by any country that loves freedom and respects the people's sacred right to self-determination.

Finally, the communique says that while the United States sheds crocodile tears in an alleged defense of human rights, it organizes and finances the crimes committed every day in Palestine, Lebanon, El Salvador, and Guatemala, just to mention a few cases.